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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1973

Established 1887

## Trade Surplus April

### Million Edge in 18 Months

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The United States had a trade surplus of \$196 million in April, the Commerce Department said today.

The April surplus was a continuation of a trend that began in January, when the United States first posted a trade surplus in 18 months.

The Commerce Department said that the surplus was due to a combination of factors, including a decline in imports and a rise in exports.

The April surplus was the first in a series of monthly surpluses that began in January. The Commerce Department said that the surplus was due to a combination of factors, including a decline in imports and a rise in exports.

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CAPITOL WITNESS—Gerald Alch (left foreground), the former lawyer for James McCord, seen testifying before the Select Senate Investigating Committee. McCord's present lawyer, Bernard Fensterwald, is in center rear, and McCord is at rear right.

## McCord's Ex-Lawyer Would Take Lie Test Over 'CIA-Alibi' Hassle

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—James W. McCord Jr.'s former lawyer, Gerald Alch, offered today to take a lie detector test to back up his denial that he ever suggested that the Central Intelligence Agency be blamed for the Watergate break-in and bugging.

Alch also offered to submit to a lie detector test to back up his statement that McCord's present lawyer, Bernard Fensterwald, once told him: "We're going after the President of the United States."

Mr. Alch was questioned at length today in the fifth day of televised hearings of the special Senate committee investigating political espionage related to last year's presidential election campaign. Republicans and Democrats sought to shake Mr. Alch's contention that McCord had lied. The lawyer refused to back down.

Mr. Alch conceded that yesterday he had left some details out of his testimony, but the lawyer adamantly repeated his flat denials of McCord's testimony that Mr. Alch had told the former CIA man that his CIA personnel records could be falsified.

"I do not enjoy... in effect, calling a man a liar," Mr. Alch said. "I am not looking to bury Mr. McCord. My appearance here is a reaction, not an action."

Impossible Misunderstanding  
Mr. Alch conceded that on some points, McCord might have misunderstood things that he, Mr. Alch, had said. But he insisted that this would not have been a misunderstanding of the CIA director's out of a man saying "What do you want for lunch, or see you in Boston," or out of a defense lawyer raising the question of the CIA, Mr. Alch testified.

At the outset of today's hearing, the committee chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., announced that the seven-member panel had decided to reject a demand by McCord to return to the witness stand to refute the charge, first made yesterday by Mr. Alch, that McCord's new attorney had vowed to "get" the President.

Sen. Ervin said that the committee did not intend to get bogged down in a controversy between "lawyers," and said both McCord and Mr. Fensterwald could submit sworn written statements if they liked. He said that after staff interviews, the committee would decide whether to ask them back to testify publicly.

In his testimony to the committee, McCord said that Mr. Alch had told him that his records could be doctored to show falsely that he had been recalled to duty for the Watergate operation, and that the new CIA director, James R. Schlesinger, "could be subpoenaed and would go along with it."

Mr. Alch denied that statement repeatedly. "I didn't say that," he testified.

Sen. Howard Baker, R.-Tenn., asked Mr. Alch how this conflict could be reconciled. The lawyer said that a third man, Bernard Shankman, might be able to verify one account or the other. If not, Mr. Alch said, he and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Deputy L. Shumway, press director of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, said: "... I don't see any connection between Congressman Mills and anything even loosely connected with the Watergate scandal."

"It is my understanding at this point that no other congressman received direct financial assistance from the committee."

The back-up devices are shades which require space walks for deployment. One is a curtain which would be deployed on an A-frame attached to the hull of Skylab-1. The other device is a sail-shaped awning which would be deployed by an astronaut leaning from a hatch of the Apollo command ship while it was being flown in close formation with Skylab-1.

The astronauts passed a launch-minus-two-days medical examination yesterday and then attended daylong briefings on the repair job they will try to do on crippled Skylab-1, orbiting 272 miles above the earth.

All of the sun shield devices utilize a material which is shiny aluminum on one side and orange-colored on the other. Officials believe this material will shade Skylab-1 enough to permit a full 28-day mission by the astronauts. The temperature inside Skylab-1 is more than 120 degrees Fahrenheit. If the shield is erected, experts estimated that the temperature inside the craft would drop to 70 degrees Fahrenheit in a day or two.

## Second British Aide Quits Over Links With Call Girls

### Earl Jellicoe, Lords Leader, Admits to 'Casual Affairs'

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, May 24 (NYT)—Britain's sex scandal widened today with the resignation of Earl Jellicoe, leader of the House of Lords, who acknowledged that he had engaged in "casual affairs" with prostitutes.

In a letter to Prime Minister Edward Heath, he said there was justification for linking his name "with allegations about a ring of call girls." As a cabinet minister and the holder of the ancient title of Lord Privy Seal, he was a senior member of the government.

The resignation was the second this week. Lord Lambton, under secretary for the Royal Air Force at the Ministry of Defense, resigned his job Tuesday because of his relationship with a prostitute and photographs taken secretly by her husband.

Lord Lambton, 50, a member of the House of Commons and a junior minister, not in the cabinet, was formally served with charges today involving the possession of cannabis and amphetamines. He said he had "no sense of guilt" because of the drugs, which he described as just "odds and ends."

No Security Breach  
Clearly embarrassed by the revelations of sex in high places, Mr. Heath went before a crowded Commons to offer assurances that "there were no grounds for supposing that any other minister or any member of the public service is involved." He also said that there had been "no breach of security" in the Lambton and Jellicoe affairs.

"All of us recognize how deeply distressing and painful it has been for you to make this statement to the House," said Harold Wilson, Labor party leader, who then urged a full security inquiry.

If Mr. Heath proves correct and no other government officials are involved, his chances of escaping political harm would appear to be good. The resigning of the Labor party opposition was rather mild, although one of its members

challenged Mr. Heath's judgment in selecting the two ministers. Mr. Heath, who personally confronted Lord Jellicoe, 55, with the charges yesterday, has been generally credited with acting swiftly to avoid any weakening of public confidence in his government.

As an additional step to protect his political flanks, Mr. Heath announced that the Security Commission, an existing group headed by Lord Justice Diplock, would conduct an inquiry, "to verify" that there had been no

## Italian Parliament Suspends Rightist Leader's Immunity

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, May 24 (NYT)—The Chamber of Deputies tonight lifted the parliamentary immunity of Giorgio Almirante, leader of the Italian Social Movement (MSI) permitting the judiciary to start criminal proceedings against him on the charge that he reorganized the outlawed Fascist party.

The roll-call vote was 484 to 80. If brought to trial and found guilty, Mr. Almirante could be sentenced to up to 10 years in prison. The judicial action is based on a 30-year-old law making revival of Fascism a punishable offense.

Last summer, a Milan magistrate who has since died, Chief Prosecutor Luigi Bianchi d'Espinoza, formally asked parliament to allow the judiciary branch to proceed against Mr. Almirante. The request was accompanied by a report on alleged Fascist activities by Mr. Almirante and his party, including police statements, and newspaper articles.

Parliament has so far been reluctant to grant permission to the judiciary to proceed against any one of its members when the charges were connected with politics.

Earlier this month, the Senate rejected a request to lift the immunity of some senators belonging to different parties and to allow them to be tried on embezzlement charges. The alleged offenses, it was explained on the Senate floor, may have been committed to finance political parties rather than for personal gain.

A recent chain of violence and terrorism in which rightists were implicated prompted the chamber to consider the case against Mr. Almirante that had been held in abeyance for almost a year, and to suspend his parliamentary immunity.

Byron Stamatopoulos, press and information under secretary, said the aim of the plotters was to sail three ships out of nearby Salamis Bay. Once at sea, they planned to put out a message to the Greek people and send an ultimatum to the present army-backed government to resign.

He named the two vice-admirals as Constantine Bagiolopoulos and Ioannis Minos and said they had convinced a number of active officers to start the mutiny. All the officers were arrested before they could put their plans into operation, he told a press conference.

Asked how many active officers were arrested after the plot was uncovered early yesterday, Mr. Stamatopoulos said: "A few. You can count them on the fingers of one hand."

Karamanlis Named  
He linked the attempt, which he described as "operatic," with last month's statement by former Premier Constantine Karamanlis calling on the government to hand over power to experienced politicians.

Asked whether King Constantine, who has been living in self-imposed exile since his abortive counter-coup of December, 1967, was involved, Mr. Stamatopoulos said only that Greeks abroad had inspired the attempt.

"Those who feel that they are not involved should come out with statements denouncing the plot," he added.

Adm. Engellopoulos was the chief of the navy until the April, 1967, coup when he was retired for his royalist sympathies. The navy is still considered pro-royalist and not a staunch supporter of the present regime.

Sources said about 40 navy officers had been held for interrogation. Some of them have been released pending the investigation, while others are being detained at Pikiro Hotel, a few miles from Athens, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



DEEP THOUGHT—British Prime Minister Edward Heath in a pensive mood on his way to the House of Commons.

security service, or M.I.5, told him of the allegations about the "association of a prostitute with a minister." Four days later, he said, they identified him as Lord Lambton and indicated that drugs were also involved. "The investigation continued."

In the early days of this month, he continued, "a number of other people said to be involved with prostitutes were named," including Lord Jellicoe. At their meeting yesterday, Mr. Heath said, he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Mob Stones U.K. Embassy In Reykjavik

REYKJAVIK, May 24 (Reuters)—Thousands of young Icelanders attacked the British Embassy here tonight, smashing every window of the building in protest against what they called a British "naval invasion" of Iceland's unilaterally claimed 50-mile fishing zone.

The attack on the embassy came after a meeting called by the Icelandic Federation of Labor to protest against Britain's weekend decision to send Royal Navy frigates to guard British trawlers fishing in the 50-mile zone.

The decision was taken after a long series of incidents between trawlers and Icelandic gunboats. Earlier today, a British Navy spokesman in London said that Royal Navy frigates had chased off Icelandic gunboats trying to interfere with British trawlers inside the disputed 50-mile fishing limit.

Despite the police protection, an estimated 3,000 young demonstrators launched what eyewitnesses called a harsh and determined attack against the embassy. They broke through the protective cordon of about 100 policemen, ran into the embassy garden and stoned the building, quickly smashing every window. Groups of demonstrators then attacked the nearby home of a British Embassy official and broke its windows, too.

From the embassy, British Consul Brian Holt said: "This is terrible. We are staying here in the house. The floors are covered with stones and broken glass."

He said they threw themselves onto the floor when the stones were flung at the embassy. "Now, we are just waiting here. The ambassador, Mr. John McKerr, is also here in the house," he said.

The ambassador said: "You should see the mess here," but he refused to make an official statement.

The union organizers of the meeting said they tried to discourage a march to the embassy. One official blamed "radical student elements."

Union leader Snorri Jonsson said: "We would have liked to avoid all such events which blot our cause. When I, at the end of the mass meeting, read the resolution..."

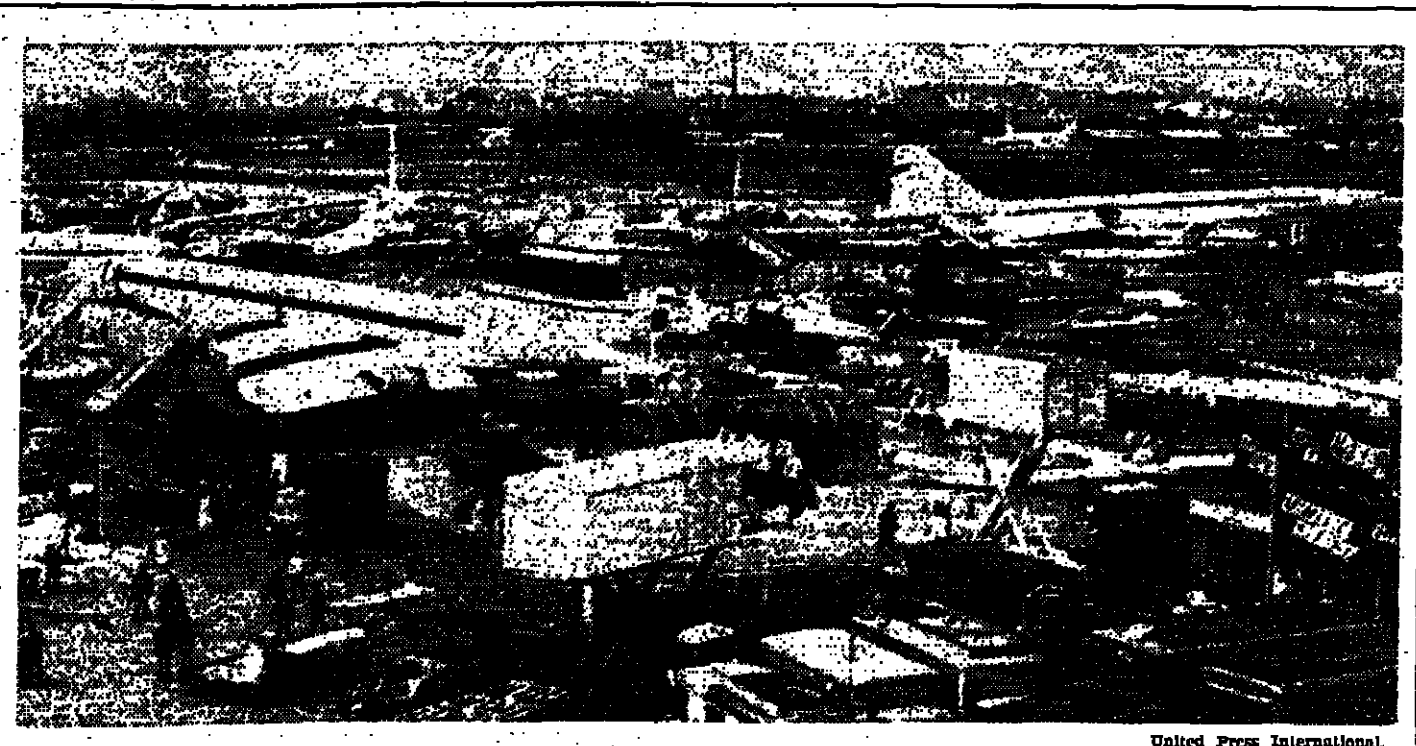
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

lab Astronauts, Sun Shades Scheduled for Launch Today

JENNEDY, Fla., May 24 (AP)—The Skylab-1 astronauts, including Commander Ellison S. Onizuka, will be sent into orbit tomorrow on the Apollo 16 mission. The launch is scheduled for 11:00 a.m. EDT.

The astronauts will be launched on the Saturn V rocket, which will carry them to the Skylab-1 space station. The launch is the first of a series of missions to the station.

The Skylab-1 mission is the first of a series of missions to the station. The launch is the first of a series of missions to the station.



PARIS AIR SHOW—General view of air show, which opens today at Le Bourget airport. At left is the Anglo-French supersonic jetliner Concorde and at right, in background, the Soviet Tu-144. Story on Page 5.



## No Word on Propaganda

Ford-Guerrilla Agreement  
Reported on Extortion Pay

BUENOS AIRES, May 24 (AP). — Ford Motor Co. said today it agreed in negotiations with pay-off terrorists on how to distribute \$1 million in aid to hos-

pitals, poor people and school children.

Members of the Trotskyite People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) shot and wounded two Ford officials Monday and the next day threatened to kill or kidnap Ford executives in Argentina unless protection money was paid. The company bowed to the demand yesterday, then went into negotiations with the terrorists.

Ford announced today at its international headquarters in Dearborn, Mich., that the company would donate \$200,000 in medicine to the children's hospital of Buenos Aires and \$200,000 in instruments to the children's hospital at Catamarca.

Twenty-two ambulances will be distributed throughout Argentina, one for each province, the company said. About \$180,000 in food will be distributed among poor areas of Buenos Aires, and \$300,000 in school supplies will be provided for needy children in the greater Buenos Aires area.

A spokesman did say that delivery of available goods would be made as soon as possible, starting over the weekend. Asked what guarantees the company had that its executives would be safe, or there wouldn't be additional extortion demands, the spokesman replied:

"If you can use a phrase like 'good faith' in a situation like this, that's what we're operating on."

U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, here for the inauguration of President-elect Hector J. Campora tomorrow, advised Ford executives that it is U.S. policy not to deal with kidnapers or extortionists.

A State Department spokesman in Washington, Paul Hare, said Mr. Rogers also told the executives that he could understand their concern and in such a matter they had the right to make their own decision.

Ford is one of Argentina's principal manufacturers of autos and trucks. Its plant in Buenos Aires suburb employs 6,800 people. A Ford official said the company regularly contributes \$300,000 to \$400,000 annually to Argentine charities to buy milk, clothing, medicines and other items for the poor.

While the negotiations were under way, seven members of the guerrilla army raided the offices here of the U.S. chewing-gum firm Adams Chiolets and forced the employees to listen to a talk assailing the visit of Secretary Rogers.

Athens Says  
It Foiled a  
Navy Revolt

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sources said. The hotel is under guard.

Gen. Odysseus Anghelidis, chief of the armed forces, went to the Salamis Bay base yesterday to supervise investigations on board the three ships. Last night, some military units in the Athens area were put on alert.

The disclosure of the mutiny plan followed last night's announcement that three retired army officers and five civilians had been arrested in connection with an alleged plot by royalists to stage political assassinations.

Two men were arrested over the weekend. They were described as leaders of the "Greek Anti-Dictatorial Youth," an underground group that has claimed responsibility for bomb blasts against American-owned cars. A hoard of machine guns and pistols was seized.

Dr. Hippocrates Savvaras, a former veterinarian to the royal court, was arrested Sunday as leader of the group using the pseudonym "Colonel Porphyria."

The three retired army officers, who had spent time in jail or exile with Dr. Savvaras as "security risks," were arrested Tuesday. They were identified as Col. Nikolas Papandriou, Maj. Spyridon Mousakakis and Capt. Alexandros Zarkadas, all known royalists.

Meanwhile, Yiannis Horn, publisher of the English-language daily Athens News, was picked up by security men last night to serve six and one-half months in jail for printing a "misleading" headline about U.S. Vice-President Agnew.

Mr. Horn lost his appeals after a court found him guilty under the press law.

His newspaper announced Mr. Agnew's arrival in Athens in October, 1971, with the headline: "Bombs, recruited schoolchildren, greet Agnew." Although this was accurate, all reference to it was omitted in the text of the report. Mr. Horn said this was due to a printing mishap, but the Greek press law does not accept negligence as an excuse.



FISHING RIGHTS—Fisherman on British trawler happily waving codfish taken inside Icelandic 50-mile limit.

British Embassy in Iceland  
Is Stoned in 'Cod War' Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of protest, I specially pointed out that we will not now go to the embassy but send the resolution to the British Embassy tomorrow."

Gumboats Chased Off

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—The Royal Navy today claimed success in the first serious naval engagement of Britain's "cod war" with Iceland.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said warships chased off Icelandic gumboats which tried to harass British trawlers off Iceland early this morning.

A navy spokesman said that the gumboat Agir, trailing a cable, four times cut across the sterns of the main fleet of 30 trawlers fishing inside Iceland's 50-mile limit.

The Agir was closely followed by the British frigates Plymouth and Cleopatra and serious harassment was prevented, the navy said. No trawl wires were cut.

The gunboat Odinn earlier tried to close in on two trawlers, the Edwina and Lord Tedder, but the frigates Jupiter and Plymouth headed it off, the spokesman said.

"Odinn then made a further attempt to close with a trawler further north but Jupiter's close attendance prevented this," he said.

The incidents were the first serious confrontations between British warships and Icelandic gumboats since British naval vessels were dispatched to the North Atlantic Saturday.

The British Foreign Office today welcomed a Norwegian offer to try and help resolve the dispute.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain accepted the offer "in the hope that it may prove possible to arrange for the cessation of Icelandic harassment."

Norway made the offer yesterday. The spokesman said the Foreign Office had no indication of Iceland's reaction to the proposal.

Call It Premature, Reckless  
Democrats Discourage Impeachment Talk

By Spencer Rich  
and Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI). — Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D., W. Va., the assistant majority leader in the Senate, said yesterday that talk of impeaching President Nixon at this time "is at best premature and at worst reckless."

The senator said, "There is no hard evidence to date linking the President either to the planning or the commission of the criminal acts or even to the attempted cover-up" in the Watergate case.

Calling impeachment "a last resort," Sen. Byrd said, "For the moment, let the duly constituted congressional committees and the courts proceed as their duty binds them to do."

His statement reflected a widely shared Democratic desire to stifle talk which might make Democrats appear to be taking partisan advantage of the situation. Talk of impeachment, Capitol Hill Democrats feel, could "pull Republicans to close ranks behind the President."

Behind-Scenes Approach

By setting up the investigation being conducted by the special committee of Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., by insisting on the appointment of a virtually independent special prosecutor by Attorney General Elliot Richardson, by investigating CIA links to the case, Democrats are having considerable impact on Watergate developments. But they are doing it in a relatively quiet, behind-the-scenes fashion without direct partisan attacks.

There has been some impeachment talk by a handful of Democratic congressmen. One of them, Rep. John M. Stennis of Mississippi, has been trying to line up support for a committee of inquiry to gather facts for use if impeachment proceedings become more likely.

But key Democrats like Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, and Sen. Byrd have discouraged the impeachment idea as premature. One House of Representatives spokesman said, "There has to be a quantum jump in grassroots outrage before it is reasonable to discuss impeachment."

How much have the Watergate revelations undermined Mr. Nixon's legislative power?

A series of interviews yesterday, as well as an analysis of several important votes in the House and Senate, suggest that while President Nixon's prestige and legislative influence have undoubtedly been damaged, he has not been destroyed.

Moreover, there is agreement that if there are no further revelations personally implicating him, he may well recover much of his lost legislative power, but perhaps not all.

"Nixon has been hurt," said Rep. Joe D. Waggoner Jr., D., La., a leader among Southern conservatives who has been close to the President and frequently helped organize legislative victories for him in the House. "Whether he has been crippled is too soon to say."

Sen. Robert F. Griffin, R., Mich., the assistant minority leader in the Senate, said: "It has hurt, but I don't know how much. I don't think as much as people assume. So far it hasn't translated into votes. It is altogether possible that as more and more people become convinced his detailed statements lay questions to rest, he can rebuild the kind of support he once had."

"My own hunch is that barring new and unsuspected revelations, the impact would last two or three months or perhaps the whole session, but possibly by next fall he will be back in business—provided nothing new comes out," said Sen. Norris Cotton, R., N.H. He said, however, that even if Mr. Nixon does not regain his legislative strength, Watergate's impact on specific Senate votes might not be too great, since senators tend to base their votes more on the issues than on whether the White House is for or against a bill.

The President will discuss Watergate again "in an appropriate forum" but not necessarily in a press conference, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said yesterday.

Although Mr. Ziegler had promised several times in recent weeks that Mr. Nixon would soon hold a news conference, the press aide suggested yesterday that some other forum is being considered. Mr. Ziegler said he was

not sure whether it would be a speech, press conference or some other activity, but he ruled out testimony before a congressional committee.

Democratic Fund-Raiser

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP). —The Democratic party raised \$1 million for 1974 congressional

elections at a banquet last night. It marked the first time the Democrats outstripped the Republicans at such a fund-raiser, the corresponding GOP affair two weeks ago having brought in \$750,000—less than half the amount the Republicans had hoped to raise.

Mrs. Eugene Wyman, chairman

Key Watergate Figure Said  
Set to Testify for Prosecution

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP). —A key figure in the Watergate scandal will plead guilty without immunity and testify for the prosecution, and indictments of others are expected in 60 to 90 days, U.S. Attorney Harold H. Tins Jr. said today.

Mr. Tins said also that the team of federal prosecutors leading the grand jury probe of the scandal will remain on the job. The matter had been in question since a special prosecutor was named to direct the overall investigation.

Mr. Tins did not identify the

person who will plead guilty. He said negotiations are currently in progress "toward securing this objective as to others who had also admitted their culpability."

"Where consistent with the public interest, justice and sound law enforcement, this office has sought and obtained immunity for other witnesses," Mr. Tins said. The indictments proposed in the case "would focus on the obstruction of justice which occurred after the Watergate arrests... but will include criminal activities beginning in 1971."

McCord's Ex-Lawyer Offers  
To Take a Test on CIA Alibi

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McCord could submit to a polygraph test, a so-called lie detector. Mr. Alch said that he would do so.

He also stuck to his story, denied by Mr. Fensterwald outside the hearing room, that Mr. Fensterwald had told him in a telephone conversation, "We're going after the President."

Mr. Alch told Sen. Baker that he would submit to a polygraph test to support his version of that conversation. Only Mr. Alch and Mr. Fensterwald were on the line at the time, he said.

Mr. Alch's disputes with McCord and Mr. Fensterwald didn't touch on the central theme of McCord's testimony, which has been partially supported by other witnesses.

In appearances yesterday, John J. Caulfield and Anthony T. Ulasiewicz admitted that they had transmitted White House offers of executive clemency to McCord, as he had alleged.

Mr. Alch today repeatedly denied that he had knowingly been involved in any offers of clemency to McCord.

McCord had said that Mr. Alch told him on the first day of the Watergate trial in January that "I would be called that same night by a friend I had known at the White House." McCord said Mr. Alch told him that this word came from William O. Sullivan, another lawyer in the case.

According to Mr. Alch's version, the words "White House" weren't used. Mr. Alch said he had assumed that the call would be from E. Howard Hunt Jr., Mr. Sullivan's client. Actually, when the call came, it was from an anonymous man with a New York accent, who later turned out to be Mr. Ulasiewicz.

Committee counsel Samuel Dash got Mr. Alch to acknowledge that it was a message from Mr. Alch which began a chain of events that led to the offer of executive clemency to McCord.

"Was it so unreasonable for McCord to conclude that you were involved in setting up an offer of executive clemency?" asked Mr. Dash.

"If he made that conclusion, it was false," said Mr. Alch. Sen. Herman Talmadge, D., Ga., told Mr. Alch that he intends to have conflicts in testimony examined for any possible perjury during the hearings.

Sen. Talmadge said that "at an appropriate time" he will ask the staff of the committee to examine transcripts of conflicting testimony to government prosecutors for possible action.

While Mr. Alch testified, McCord sat in the hearing room, taking notes. Mr. Fensterwald also looked on, periodically shaking his head in silent disagreement.

Bernard L. Barker, like McCord and Hunt, was found guilty in the June 1972, break-in at Democratic offices in the Watergate building, testified today that he participated in that venture because he believed it was "a matter of national security."

He told the Senate committee that the mission was to determine whether the Democratic party was receiving contributions from left-wing organizations bent on violence, or from the Cuban government of Fidel Castro. He said no such evidence was found.

Barker, brought from jail and testifying under immunity from further prosecution, also admitted that he took part in the September 1971, burglary at the office of a psychiatrist who had treated Daniel Ellsberg, the Pentagon papers figure.

He said that Hunt, then a White House consultant, told him Ellsberg was a traitor who had passed information to the Soviet Union.

Barker said that there were four attempts to get into Democratic headquarters—once by remaining after closing hours in a

Watergate complex restaurant; another by walking in during business hours; an entry over the 1972 Memorial Day weekend and then on June 17, when the men were caught.

Barker said that no one told him that the affair was a CIA operation, but he said the captured burglars were provided money and assistance, as would have been the case with CIA spies captured by a foreign government.

In other developments today: Mr. Caulfield, a former White House aide, resigned as assistant director of criminal-law enforcement at the Treasury Department.

Sen. John McClellan, D., Ark., said that former acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray 3d told President Nixon on July 6 last year that "White House aides" were "trying to mortally wound you" by involving the CIA and FBI in a Watergate cover-up.

Sen. McClellan told reporters, after nearly four and a half hours of testimony by Mr. Gray to a Senate intelligence subcommittee, that the former FBI leader transmitted his warning to Mr. Nixon by telephone.

Reading from a transcript of the testimony, the senator said Mr. Gray recalled warning the President with these words:

"There is something I want to speak to you about. 'Dick Walters (the CIA's deputy director, Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters) and I feel that people on your staff are trying to mortally wound you by using the CIA and the FBI and by trying to confuse.'"

Mr. Gray was alluding to requests by White House officials to give the FBI to call off its investigation of financial manipulations in Mexico related to the Watergate bugging.

After the war, he became a diplomat, serving in the State Department and as deputy general for the Baghdad Pact. His military career began with a junior post in the House of Commons.

He is the father of a son—four by his first wife and three by his present one.

Italian Parliament Suspe  
Rightist Leader's Immunity

(Continued from Page 1)

munity. However, Mr. Almirante remains a member of the house pending any or all action taken against him, which may take several years.

Mr. Almirante, 58, who was an official in Mussolini's last government during World War II, voted in favor of authorizing the judiciary to prosecute him. He said he considered parliamentary immunity a "shameful" privilege.

The other 56 deputies of Mr. Almirante's party voted against his leader's incrimination. All other groups in the 630-seat chamber from the Liberals, a moderate right-of-center party, to the Communists, voted almost uniformly for having Mr. Almirante prosecuted.

Will of 3 Million

In a long speech yesterday, Mr. Almirante told the chamber that his party's opposition to criminal proceedings against him expressed "the will of three million voters."

The nearly three million ballots cast for the Italian Social Movement in general elections a year ago represented 8.7 percent of the total popular vote. The party, which had then just merged with remnants of the once-strong fascist movement, emerged from the polls as Italy's fourth largest political group, after the Christian Democrats, the Communists and the Socialists.

The Italian Social Movement was founded by Mr. Almirante and other former Fascists in 1946. He was replaced as party secretary in 1950, but became party leader again in 1959.

The Italian Social Movement does not describe itself as Fascist, but it has never objected to the label, and by which it is generally defined.

Since its creation, the party

of the \$500-a-plate affair night, said that receipts had reached the \$1-million mark for the first time in history.

Virtually every speaker entertained made reference to the Watergate scandal, as officials said that Watergate definitely helped the record sale.

Second Aid  
Quits in U.  
Sex Scandal

(Continued from Page 1)

informed his cabinet of the charges and made "that they did not have suggestion of criminal."

In a letter dated today to the prime minister, Mr. Jellicoe said that his name was being used with allegations about a call girls, I thought it right that you should be told that this was not a justification for this, I had had some casual which, if published, would subject the prime minister to a serious embarrassment to you a colleague, I felt that resign."

The resignation was a most sensational of the affair of John Prof resigned as war secretary after his association with a call girl, Christine Keen, Lord Jellicoe, Mr. Prof lied about his involvement.

Lord Jellicoe is a member of the Admiralty, War II hero, a former Official of the Admiralty and a former officer of the Admiralty. He is a member of the Admiralty and a former officer of the Admiralty.

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**Boat Hits Capri Rock**  
CAPRI, May 24 (AP). — A Naples-Capri motorboat struck a rock today while entering the harbor of Capri in a thick fog. Fifty-one persons were injured, one seriously. The motorboat had been in service only 20 days.

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CAIRO	12 45
CARABLANCA	12 45
CHATELAIN	12 45
COSTA DEL SOL	12 45
DEUTZ	12 45
FLORENCE	12 45
FRANKFURT	12 45
GENEVA	12 45
ISTANBUL	12 45
LAS PALMAS	12 45
LISBON	12 45
LONDON	12 45
MADRID	12 45
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TEHRAN	12 45
TRIESTE	12 45
VIENNA	12 45
WARSAW	12 45
WILSON	12 45
ZURICH	12 45



## Asia Reportedly Proposed U.S. an Anti-China A-Pact

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI).—A report that the United States is planning to propose a "joint retaliatory pact" against China, if it attacks a nuclear power, is being described as "a glimpse of Moscow's phobia," by John F. Kennedy, Jr., in a detailed account of U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks (SALT). His article, "Cold War, the SALT," is being serialized in the New Yorker magazine.

Mr. Kennedy's report, however, is "negative." But U.S. officials, in a detailed account of the SALT talks, said that the attack did result in U.S. agreements, the administration, a former staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, obtained many secret exchanges with the Nixon administration. Soviet Union in preparation. His account at points cites common ground between President Nixon and Soviet party chief Brezhnev, and between the two leaders' advisers, Henry Kissinger and Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador in Washington.

The retaliatory proposal, Mr. Kennedy wrote, was first by chief negotiator Semenov in early talks with the U.S. delegation led by Gerard Smith.

Mr. Semenov had attention to "provocative" by third nuclear powers, the Americans managed to.

On July 7 (1970), at a in Vienna, Semenov re- the issue by putting it to Smith in the form of a "test" which was formally d three days later.

During the talks, Semenov was providing a plan for rovocative action or at-

tack, the two sides—the United States and the Soviet Union— would take joint steps to prevent it or, if too late, joint retaliatory action to punish the guilty party.

"The Soviets, in effect, were proposing no less than a super-power alliance against other nuclear powers. Although clearly aimed at China, the proposal risked arousing NATO, whose membership includes two other nuclear powers, Britain and France. The Soviets never would explain exactly what might constitute provocative actions.

"Washington rejected the idea immediately and just as swiftly informed the other NATO governments, lest they hear of it through another channel and conclude that SALT really did foreshadow a great-power axis or condominium."

In a footnote, Mr. Newhouse commented, "perhaps one day we will know whether Henry Kissinger, during his secret visit to Peking in July, 1971, told Premier Chou En-lai about Moscow's remarkable anti-China initiative."

The writer said that "Washington's flat negative had again deflected the issue of provocative attacks, but Semenov warned that more would be heard of it. Something, it seemed, would have to be done to silence the problem."

This problem, Mr. Newhouse wrote, was "harmlessly—indeed, usefully—satisfied by two related accords known as the accords and hot line agreements." Both were signed in Washington on Sept. 30, 1971.

The first agreement requires each party to notify the other immediately if an accidental, unauthorized or unexplained nuclear incident, including the detection of unidentified objects by missile warning systems, could create the risk of nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union. The hot line agreement established additional communication circuits between Moscow and Washington to assure a reliable link for emergency usage.



FIRST LADIES—Pat Nixon embracing Mamie Eisenhower at the annual first lady's breakfast Wednesday, which is given by the Congressional Club, an organization composed of wives of members of Congress.

## Nixon Library-Monument Plans Put 'on Back Burner'

By Everett R. Holmes

LOS ANGELES, May 24 (UPI).—With a majority of its executive board of trustees directly implicated in the Watergate investigation, the Richard M. Nixon Foundation has put aside for the time being its plans to build a library and museum as a monument to the President.

"The matter is now on the back burner and, although there is no thought of abandoning the project, it is possible that the library may be deferred until the President is out of office," said Leonard K. Firestone, president of the four-year-old foundation.

Mr. Firestone is president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. of California and has long been active in Republican state politics.

He declined to speculate on the possible replacement of the four trustees of the foundation's executive group who have been involved with the break-in at the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate complex in Washington and the efforts to cover up the episode. They are: H. R. Haldeman, the group's chairman, former White House chief of staff; John D. Ehrlichman, the executive trustee's vice-chairman, formerly the President's chief assistant for domestic affairs; John N. Mitchell, former Attorney General and later director of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President; and Herbert W. Kalmbach, the President's personal West Coast lawyer, who is secretary of the executive trustees.

The three other executive trustees in the foundation, none of whose names has figured in the Watergate investigation, are: Robert H. Finch, former secretary of health, education and welfare and later a White House adviser; Mrs. Patricia Riley EHR, assistant EHR secretary under Mr. Finch, and Leonard Garment, a lawyer who was recently named White House counsel replacing John W. Dean Jr.

When the foundation was organized in May 1969, its 26 trustees were selected by Mr. Nixon himself from among long-time friends and financial supporters of his campaign, members of his White House staff and Nixon relatives.

The trustees also include the President's brothers, Donald and Edward Nixon, his son-in-law, David Eisenhower, and the Rev. Billy Graham.

The money received by the Richard M. Nixon Foundation thus far, it was explained by Mr. Firestone, has consisted entirely of what he called "in house" contributions from the 26 trustees.

A financial report filed with the Department of Charitable Trusts of the California Attorney General's office shows a net loss of \$6,574 for the foundation in 1972, a result principally due to a \$7,500 donation to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

The foundation's 1972 income was listed as \$6,199 with year-end assets of \$114,076, down from \$122,850 a year earlier.

## Katzir Takes Oath as Israel's Fourth President

JERUSALEM, May 24 (UPI).

Russian-born scientist Ephraim Katzir took the oath of office today to become Israel's fourth president.

Mr. Katzir, at 57, the youngest president in Israel's 25-year history, succeeds Zalman Shazar in the largely ceremonial, figurehead post. Mr. Shazar, 83, had served two consecutive five-year terms.

The new president is a former professor of biochemistry at the Weizmann Institute of Science and a former chief scientist for the Israel defense effort. Mr. Katzir said in his inaugural address that "as long as peace has not arrived, we shall be forced to act as in the days of Nehemiah." The sword in one hand, the plowshare in the other.

His brother, biophysicist Abraham Katzir, was killed in the massacre of 26 persons at Lydda International Airport by three Japanese gunmen on May 30, 1972.

Mr. Katzir said he would concentrate his official efforts toward improving education, social welfare, technological advancement and closing the gap between the more affluent Jews of European extraction and those of North Africa.

## U.S. Suggests Filipino Get Visa, Not Asylum

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24 (Reuters).

The U.S. government yesterday refused political asylum to a Filipino diplomat who requested it after denouncing President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines as "the new Hitler."

The diplomat, Ruperto Balao, 47, made the formal request here Monday after resigning as acting consul-general of the Philippines in Los Angeles.

However, a U.S. spokesman said, "I don't know why he's asking for political asylum. He doesn't need it. His wife is a law-abiding permanent resident. All she has to do is file a visa application on his behalf."

## Nixon, Movie Stars Headline White House Gala for POWs

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI).

A huge red and yellow striped tent on the south lawn of the White House was the setting for a gala celebration tonight honoring 689 former POWs from the Vietnam war.

Heaters and blowers were used to warm and dry the tent as rain fell and temperatures dropped into the 50s.

Some 1,300 guests attended the affair, which included an hour of entertainment by big-name Hollywood stars.

Only 34 POWs declined the invitation, according to the White House, most of them because they are undergoing medical treatment for injuries they suffered as captives.

The 128 tables with yellow cloths glittered beneath specially made gilded chandeliers. The White House staff estimated some 25,000 items were placed on the tables, including engraved menus, place cards and presidential matchbooks.

The President wanted the dinner—described as the largest ever at the White House—to be just like a dinner for a visiting head of state.

The dinner was preceded by cocktails served in the formal state rooms of the White House and a special tour of the President's home.

The entertainment, with comedian Bob Hope as the master of ceremonies, was provided by Sammy Davis Jr., John Wayne, Jimmy Stewart, Martha Raye, Phyllis Diller and Roy Acuff. As a grand finale, composer Irving Berlin conducted the playing of his "God Bless America."

Others on the bill included Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, Vic Damone, Ricardo Montalban, and Les Brown's band.

Before the gala, President Nixon addressed the prisoners and, in a ringing defense of government secrecy, declared "It is time to stop making heroes of those people who steal secrets and publish them in the newspapers."

The President said that without government secrecy "you men would still be in Hanoi."

These sentiments, echoing parts of President Nixon's Watergate statement issued Tuesday, brought

the former prisoners to their feet in a standing ovation.

Mr. Nixon contended that without secrecy his administration would not have been able to negotiate an end to the war in Vietnam, an arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union or open contacts with Communist China.

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## Rogers Says Leaders on Tour Have Not Brought Up Watergate

By Leonard Greenwood

BRASILIA, May 24.—Not one Latin American leader has mentioned the subject of Watergate in talks with U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers during his tour of eight countries, said a press conference here yesterday.

"I do not think it will have any effect at all on our relations," the secretary said. "This is confirmed by reports we are getting from other parts of the world, and from reports in the press."

The secretary spoke shortly before he left Brazil, the sixth stop on his trip, for Argentina after a five-day stay which ended two days here with Brazilian government officials.

Mr. Rogers talked for more than 90 minutes yesterday with President Emilio Garrastizui Medici.

Mr. Rogers said at the press conference that Watergate would not affect the administration's relations with Congress, and in any way it might impede measures necessary for the conduct of foreign affairs.

He said that he had discussed with the Brazilian leaders Nixon's visit to Latin America, the date for which has not been decided. It was possible that Mr. Nixon would visit Latin America before the end of this year, Mr. Rogers indicated, might also be early next year.

In Argentina, Mr. Rogers will represent the United States at the inauguration of President-elect Hector Campora tomorrow.

© Los Angeles Times.

## U.S. Move Causes Opium Shortage, Doctor Charges

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI).

U.S. government policies have helped to create an incipient world shortage of legitimate supplies of opium, according to a pharmacologist at Georgetown University here.

He said that this might become a serious problem for millions of patients throughout the world who need opiates for the relief of pain and treatment of illness. Legitimate grown opium is the source of morphine and codeine and other drugs that have important and legitimate medical uses.

Dr. William T. Beaver, associate professor of pharmacology and anesthesiology at Georgetown, said that the United States government had for several years pursued a policy to discourage or eliminate cultivation of the opium poppy as a means of reducing supplies of illicit heroin in the United States.

"This policy, coupled with the vagaries of economics and the weather," said Dr. Beaver, "has created a world shortage of opium for legitimate medical use."

Officials of the Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs said there is no opium shortage at present, but that one might develop by fall or winter. India, the world's main legitimate source of opium, has reportedly suffered serious crop damage because of the weather.

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## Over Negotiations in Paris

## Kissinger Aide Confers With Thieu

SAIGON, May 24 (AP).—William H. Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state, conferred with President Nguyen Van Thieu for an hour today on the strengthening of the four-month-old Vietnam peace agreement, then met with Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam for further discussions.

The meeting with Mr. Lam lasted for seven hours. Mr. Sullivan, who was accompanied by acting U.S. Ambassador Charles S. Whitehouse, scheduled another meeting for tomorrow with Mr. Lam and other top South Vietnamese officials.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy described the meeting as a "working session," indicating that Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Lam were concentrating on technical details. He gave no other details. Mr. Sullivan arrived here from the Paris negotiations yesterday. Thai Ha Chung, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said he did not see anything in an earlier statement by Henry A. Kissinger

leading to the interpretation that neither the United States nor Hanoi would allow any objections from Mr. Thieu to prevent conclusion of the new agreement worked out in Paris.

Mr. Kissinger said in a statement yesterday, before leaving Paris for Washington to report to Mr. Nixon, that he and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho "have every intention of concluding our discussions during the next series of meetings" on June 6. Mr. Kissinger was reported to have noticeably sharpened his voice while reading the words "we have every intention."

Mr. Sullivan presented to Mr. Thieu a draft proposal designed to implement the cease-fire agreement signed on Jan. 27. It was worked out during some 30 hours of meetings in Paris between Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Thieu and his deputy, Nguyen Co Thach.

While the discussions continued, a Saigon military command

communiqué reported 55 alleged violations of the cease-fire during the 24-hour period ending at 6 a.m. today, the lowest on record.

It was the second successive day that the number of alleged violations was down from the average 100 incidents reported each 24-hour period in recent weeks. During the previous 24-hour period, only 58 incidents were reported by the Saigon command.

There were as many as 426 alleged violations reported on the first day of the cease-fire on Jan. 28.

In a development today, the Hungarian delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision accused the United States of using commission helicopters to conduct reconnaissance missions.

Ambassador Ferenc Kaszary, chief of the Hungarian group, emerged from a commission meeting considering an official report on a controversial April 7 helicopter crash and told newsmen that the helicopter was deliberately off course on a reconnaissance flight.

Nine persons were killed in the crash. They included four members of the peacekeeping commission—two Hungarians, one Canadian and one Indonesian—two Viet Cong liaison officers, two American civilian pilots and a Filipino crewman.

## Military Court To Hear Calley

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—The U.S. Court of Military Appeals has agreed to hear an appeal, probably in October, from Lt. William Calley Jr. on his conviction in the My Lai massacre. But in agreeing to a hearing, the three-member court also narrowed from 30 to three the issues on which it would consider overturning or reducing Calley's sentence to 30 years imprisonment.

The court will decide only: ● If pretrial publicity prevented the 23-year-old former platoon leader from receiving a fair trial. ● If the judge in the 1971 court-martial which convicted Calley gave inadequate, confusing, erroneous or misleading instructions to members of the court. ● Or if there was insufficient evidence to prove Calley guilty of murdering no fewer than 22 Vietnamese civilians.

Calley was 24 when he led an infantry platoon through My Lai hamlet in South Vietnam on March 16, 1968. Of 24 other GIs held on differing charges growing out of the massacre, only Calley was convicted.



UNDER HEAVY FIRE—Cambodian soldier watches ship burning after being hit by rocket fire as it tried to run the Communist blockade on the river to Phnom Penh.

## Negotiation With Rebels Urged

## Observers Discount Cambodian Optimism

By Thomas W. Lippman  
PHNOM PENH, May 24 (WP).—A new government is in power, the rains are coming to the rescue on the battlefield and Cambodia is once again staggering away from the brink.

"Give me a month to get everyone calmed down," says Premier in Tam. "Maybe in two months we will have it turned around."

"You know the problems as well as we do," says Sisowath Sirik Matak, a member of the ruling High Political Council. "We have agreed on a program for solving them."

"We have already passed the most critical stage... They could not defeat us. We are certainly not going to lose now," says Maj. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, commander in chief of the armed forces.

"They enemy pulled out all the stops. They created a feeling that they could take it all. But they didn't, and the government probably will get some of the lost ground back over the next few months," says a high-ranking official of the U.S. Embassy.

In words, if not yet in actions, the political-military crisis that beset Cambodia in the past few months has resulted in major changes in the way the country is run and in the way its leaders confront their shaky future. After

more than a year of downward drift and slide under President Lon Nol and his brother Lon Non, the country is now in the hands of leaders who give at least the appearance of dynamism.

The Ruling Group

Lon Nol is still president and is a member of the ruling council. But he has gone off to the seaside for a vacation, and his brother has left the country. In Tam, Mr. Sirik Matak and former chief of state Cheng Heng, all allies with Lon Nol in the 1970 ouster of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, are running the country, along with Gen. Sosthene.

But the same leaders have been tried and found wanting before, and behind the official atmosphere of optimism there is a deep uncertainty about whether they will be able to make enough changes fast enough to save the country.

"Lon Nol had reached the point," a high U.S. Embassy official said the other day, "where he was either going to have to do something to halt the dissolution or he was going to be swept away. The new government is a big step forward just for that reason."

The government's problems never seem to change, however: inflation, refugees, military corruption, fuel shortages, unemployment, bureaucratic ineptitude.

In last month's military drive, for example, the Khmer Rouge seized a chunk of southern Cambodia with a population of 70,000 to 80,000 people, but left the government in control of a chain of province capitals. This means that the towns, with the populations expanded by refugees, have to be supplied by air and defended by static garrisons, while the agricultural output from the captured zone is taken by the insurgents, whose troops can roam around and retain the initiative.

When in Tam's cabinet took office last week, he presented a "six-month program" for dealing with the situation, a program which has been agreed to by all

four members of the ruling council. Perhaps its most important provision is for a top-to-bottom reorganization of the floundering, incompetent army. The program also calls for economic stabilization, improved food supply and the like, but does not say how they are to be achieved.

In Tam's professed optimism—"the rains will come, the river-bank zones will be flooded, the enemy's mobility will be reduced, we can create a security zone around the capital"—is not shared by many of the resident diplomats and military officers.

The best that is being talked of at high levels in the U.S. Embassy is a stalemate. The only way out, it is agreed by Americans and Khmer officials, is for the government to negotiate with the Khmer insurgents—and since it would be negotiating from a position of weakness, to be prepared to take the consequences.

In Tam has been favoring negotiations. But it is not really clear who the Khmer Rouge are, or who might be authorized to speak for all the disparate groups of Cambodian insurgents.

## Rebels Halt Advance

PHNOM PENH, May 24 (UPI).—Communist mortar and rifle fire today halted the advance of government troops on a highway 60 miles northwest of the capital, field reports said.

The government force, operating with about 30 armored personnel carriers, had neared the halfway mark in their operation to reopen Highway 5, but were forced to fall back when Communists opened fire, the reports said.

Two government soldiers were killed and about 30 wounded, the reports said. The second consecutive day of rains and low clouds hampered U.S. air operations in several areas of the country, the reports said, but American radar-guided F-111 fighter-bombers flew raids along Highway 1 southeast of the capital near government positions.

## Australia Seeks China Tie Needs ANZUS, Whitlam S

CANBERRA, May 24 (AP).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said tonight that Australia, under his Labor government, would not move "into anyone's orbit." Making a foreign policy speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. Whitlam said Australia planned to develop a substantial relationship with China, but that maintenance of the ANZUS alliance with the United States remained important for Australian security.

He said, "Isolationism is not an option for Australia. Our policies commit Australia more than ever before to playing a significant and enlightened role in world affairs." He said Australia did not seek membership in the nonaligned movement.

Mr. Whitlam praised President Nixon lavishly for his China policy.

## Nixon's Pivotal Role

He said, "There was one man whose position gave him unique power to achieve changes in international relations. I have gratefully acknowledged the pivotal role played by President Nixon in ushering in a new and saner phase in our relations with China."

Mr. Whitlam also praised Mr. Nixon for clearing the way for more commercial, scientific, technical and cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union, for achieving a successful first round of the strategic arms limitation talks and for arriving at a Vietnam agreement.

On China, Mr. Whitlam said, "We have broken with the policies of our predecessors."

"The most glaring distortion in our pattern of overseas representation was China, which ignorance, prejudice, and cold war hostility had excluded for a generation from its rightful place as a member of the international community of nations. We plan to develop a substantial relationship with China based on friendship, cooperation and mutual trust comparable with that which we have or seek with other major powers."

Mr. Whitlam added, "But China will by no means be the central preoccupation of our foreign policy."

He said Australia would give South Vietnam more economic aid than the previous Liberal gov-

ernment, and that the S Asia Treaty Organization be modified if it is not to "completely moribund."

Australia would not be official foreign aid large percent of its gross national product before the end of the Mr. Whitlam said, adding nation's supply of natural resources gave it a growing voice because of its co and strategic importance Western world.

Mr. Whitlam made no to traditional ties with On ANZUS, he said, "a nature, it has created rantees in the Pacific a peace."

"The ANZUS treaty, natural relationship between countries of the Pacific, situation is not question of its partners."

On French nuclear Whitlam said, "The government has acted a safely, and with consider traint, because of the g it attaches to its wld with France, by explorin sible avenues in seeking tion to this disagreement

## New Zealand Begins Ca On A-Test

THE HAGUE, May 24.—New Zealand's atomic trial today asked the tional Court of Justice injunction against "French nuclear testing Pacific."

Martin Finlay told that "there are strong for believing a resum French nuclear testing Pacific is imminent."

New Zealand asked t junction against French spheric nuclear testing Mururoa atoll, 4,000 n of Sydney, because it "violates New Zealand under international law."

"For over a period o years, the New Zealand ment sought to persua to refrain from condu clear weapons tests g to radioactive fallout," said. He said New 2 resented that a Europe would hold testing "in sea territory."

France is boycotting ings because it said the not competent to dec matter of national def Mr. Finlay's Australi terpart, Lionel Murphy, his country's presentat the court yesterday, also asked for an t against the testing.

Transport Union Be WELLINGTON, New May 24 (UPI).—The New Transport Trade Union decided to ban work of ships and aircraft if the government announces a of atmospheric nuclear closes off a test zone Pacific.

French Pacific territ not be involved in the least initially, the unde Australian postal s workers already have a boycott French mail ai

## Police Mutiny Reported Ended In Indian State

NEW DELHI, May 24 (NYT).—The police rebellion in Uttar Pradesh, India's largest state, was reported to have ended today with the surrender of the last two garrisons that were holding out against the army.

Two units of the state armed police, who were occupying armories in Jehangirabad and Gorakhpur, both in eastern Uttar Pradesh, "surrendered," according to official reports from Lucknow, the state capital.

The rebellion in which reportedly 40 persons were killed and 100 injured, broke out on Tuesday when some of the policemen agitating for better pay and service conditions, joined student demonstrators in setting fire to part of Lucknow University. The army was ordered by the state government to disarm the policemen.

## The dry one

Some drinks are so dry they have no taste at all. Very disappointing.

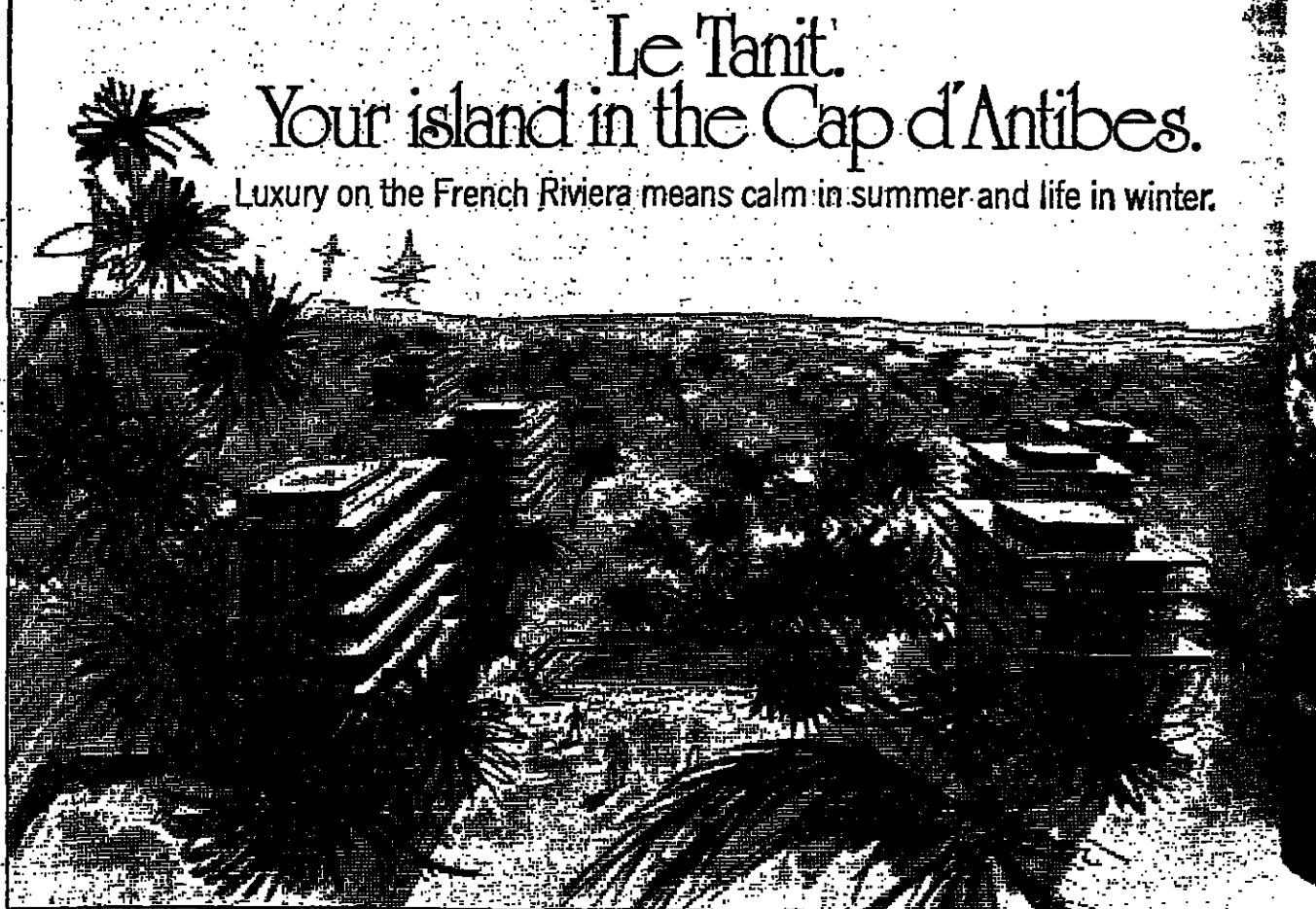
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### Displays SST

## Paris Air Show Opens Today; Ilo-Soyuz Models Star

By S. T. Kantin

May 24 (UPI)—The aerospace industry, which has produced close to 80 percent of the world's flying hardware since World War II. The U.S. aerospace industry last year sold some \$20 billion of products, with exports accounting for \$3.8 billion of the total.

However, the U.S. display of new aircraft is highly limited. Included are a Boeing 747, convertible with tilt-up nose, which can be swiftly changed from a cargo carrier to a passenger plane, and a Grumman Tomcat F-14, a twin-tailed air superiority aircraft scheduled to arrive at Le Bourget next week.

None of the Russian planes being displayed is new, except that the Tupolev-144 has been extensively redesigned and enlarged compared to the prototype presented at Le Bourget two years ago. The present version is a production model.

The Tu-144, which came to the airshow (in less than two hours from Moscow—it would take three hours—25 minutes less than Concorde, for the Paris-New York run), bearing the color of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, has new drop wings, remodeled undercarriage, moustached nose and its engines have been repositioned to the base of the wings. The fuselage is longer and the plane can now carry 140 passengers, about 20 more than Concorde.

Soviet authorities at the show announced that the Tu-144 will go into service on domestic and international routes starting in early 1975.

France, the host country, is a fervent supporter of international cooperation. Among the French products being shown at Le Bourget, most have been developed and built in cooperation with firms in other countries.

Foremost among these international projects is the Concorde supersonic transport, which France's Aérospatiale is building with Britain's British Aircraft Corp. Although acknowledged as a technical success and decried as a commercial flop—since no U.S. airline has so far taken up its options to buy it—it remains the West's only airliner of the future.

The air show opens to the public at 1 p.m. and closes June 3. It will also be open to the public all day tomorrow, on Sunday, on Thursday, May 31, as well as for the aerial demonstrations on June 2 and June 3. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, it will open to the public at 1 p.m. On Friday, June 1, it will be restricted to foreign delegations.



Some of the small planes on view at the Paris Air Show opening today.

Jack Mount

### Kenneth Allsop, U.K. Journalist, Author Is Dead

WEST MILTON, England, May 24 (AP)—Kenneth Allsop, 53, British author, TV commentator and devoted researcher into the American way of life, was found dead in bed at his country home here last night.

Police said today they discovered the body after being called by a friend who could get no answer from Mr. Allsop's telephone. The cause of death was not immediately known.

During a journalistic career that began in 1938, he wrote for many leading newspapers in England and produced literary criticism for The New York Times Book Review.

Among his books that won acclaim were "The Bootleggers," about prohibition in America, and "Hard Travelling," about journeys through the United States. He was rector of Edinburgh University from 1968 to 1971, the years of his greatest fame as an incisive TV interviewer.

### Air Controllers In France Delay Proposed Strike

PARIS, May 24 (UPI)—French air traffic controllers decided today to postpone a decision on a proposed strike until after a Tuesday meeting with Transportation Minister Yves Guena, a union spokesman said.

The spokesman said the controllers were asked to work to rule by the union leadership beginning tomorrow. The work to rule request could cause major delays to air traffic, airport authorities said.

A strike for higher wages and the legal right to go out on strike had been planned to begin tomorrow, but some members of the union were hesitant to stop work, a union source said.

The air traffic controllers do not have a legal right to strike because they are classified as civil servants. The controllers held a month-long walkout during March for the same objectives, but returned to work without a final decision.

### U.S., Swiss Agree On Crime Pact, Banks Involved

BERN, May 24 (AP)—U.S. and Swiss representatives today reported formal agreement on a judicial assistance treaty that the Nixon administration has been seeking for almost five years to help its fight against international crime syndicates.

One key feature of the complex 100-page treaty would facilitate the work of U.S. investigators in tracking down funds suspected to have been put away by criminal organizations in secrecy-protected Swiss bank accounts.

Walter Stoessel, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and Shelby Cullum Davis, the U.S. Ambassador here, are to sign the document for the United States tomorrow.

The agreement had been redrafted several times because of strong opposition from Swiss banking and industry circles who felt that the Swiss had made too many concessions to the United States.

## Explosion Near Irish Border Kills 2 Soldiers, Wounds One

BELFAST, May 24 (UPI)—A bomb explosion today killed two British soldiers and seriously wounded another in a house near the border with the Irish Republic, a British Army spokesman said.

The soldiers were on a patrol that was investigating a report that six masked men had crossed the border and entered the house, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the father of a British soldier owns the house. He had received threats from the IRA.

Today, he was away from the home, which is in the village of Cullaville, a half-mile from the border, when villagers said they saw six masked men cross the border and enter the house carrying a parcel.

Minutes after the patrol entered the house the explosion occurred, the spokesman said.

The blast partially wrecked the house.

### Area Cleared Out

Later today, police and security forces ordered the evacuation of downtown Belfast when calls to local newspapers and television stations, claiming to be members of the Provisional IRA, said they had placed five bombs in the area around Belfast's city hall.

In other incidents today, a crowd of persons fled to safety when a bomb destroyed a government employment office in a town 30 miles from Belfast and soldiers in Belfast shot and wounded a 19-year-old youth after they were fired on.

Londonderry was quiet today after a second night of rioting. An army spokesman said the barracks thrown up in the Catholic Bogside and Creggan districts had been cleared by this morning.

The spokesman said there had been 10 shooting incidents in the areas since the trouble flared again yesterday afternoon. Soldiers returned fire on one occasion but hit no one.

The trouble in Londonderry began Tuesday night after the death in a hospital of a Creggan man, who was said to have been hit by a rubber bullet fired by soldiers during a midnight riot a week ago.

A rocket fired in the Creggan district yesterday narrowly missed a school, but hit a community center. No casualties were reported.

### Issues Defined

VATICAN CITY, May 24 (AP)—Irish Roman Catholic and Protestant leaders said in a letter today that Northern Ireland's "terrible" conflict is based more on political and social issues than on religion.

"The conflict is not primarily religious in character," church leaders said. "It is based rather on political and social issues with deep historical roots." They also acknowledged that "for reasons that are largely historical, the political and social divisions have religious overtones."

The letter was signed by William Cardinal Conway, the archbishop of Armagh, and heads of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Anglican Churches. It was sent to the Vatican and the World Council of Churches in Geneva.

The letter also said that "the overwhelming majority of people in Ireland, of all religious beliefs, passionately desire peace. The number of people actively engaged in violence here is only a fraction of 1 percent of the population."

### Venezuela Student Riots

CARACAS, May 24 (AP)—About 10 cities in Venezuela were hit by student disorders yesterday. One person was killed, it was reported. The students have stayed protests over a visit by U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

## Libya Boomed by OAU Envoys, Leaves Ministers' Meeting

ADDIS ABABA, May 24 (Reuters)—Libya walked out of a ministerial meeting of the Organization of African Unity today after the leader of its delegation was shouted down by other delegates.

Acting Libyan Foreign Minister Abu Zaid had begun to propose that the OAU summit, opening on Saturday, should consider moving from Addis Ababa to another African capital.

Delegates began shouting "No, no" and boomed. The noise was so loud that Mr. Zaid's voice was drowned out and he stopped speaking. Then, followed by his delegation, he left the chamber.

Libya was a surprise late arrival for the council session. Chief of state Col. Moammar Qadhafi had threatened to boycott it over Ethiopia's relations with Israel and because of the issue which led to today's uproar—change in the OAU venue.

One member of the Libyan delegation returned shortly afterwards and tried to introduce a formal agenda item for the summit dealing with Ethiopia's relations with Israel, but once again the shouting and booming broke out and he left.

Earlier, in an all-night session, the council had rejected a Somali agenda item proposing that the OAU step into what it called

## U.S. Farm Aid For Elizabeth II — In a Way

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI)—British Queen Elizabeth II is a beneficiary under the U.S. program of subsidy payments to farmers for not growing crops, a congressman says.

Rep. Silvio O. Conte, R., Mass., told the House that "now the farm subsidy program has become a part of our foreign aid program with \$88,000 going to the queen of England."

He said the money was paid to Delta Fine Land Co., which owns a 2,500-acre farm in Bolivar County, Mississippi. Delta, he said, is a subsidiary of Courtauld Ltd. of London, in which the royal family is listed as the largest investor. "I am glad to see that the Agriculture Department's programs are fit for a queen, but it is the American taxpayer who is getting crowned, in his pocketbook," Mr. Conte said.

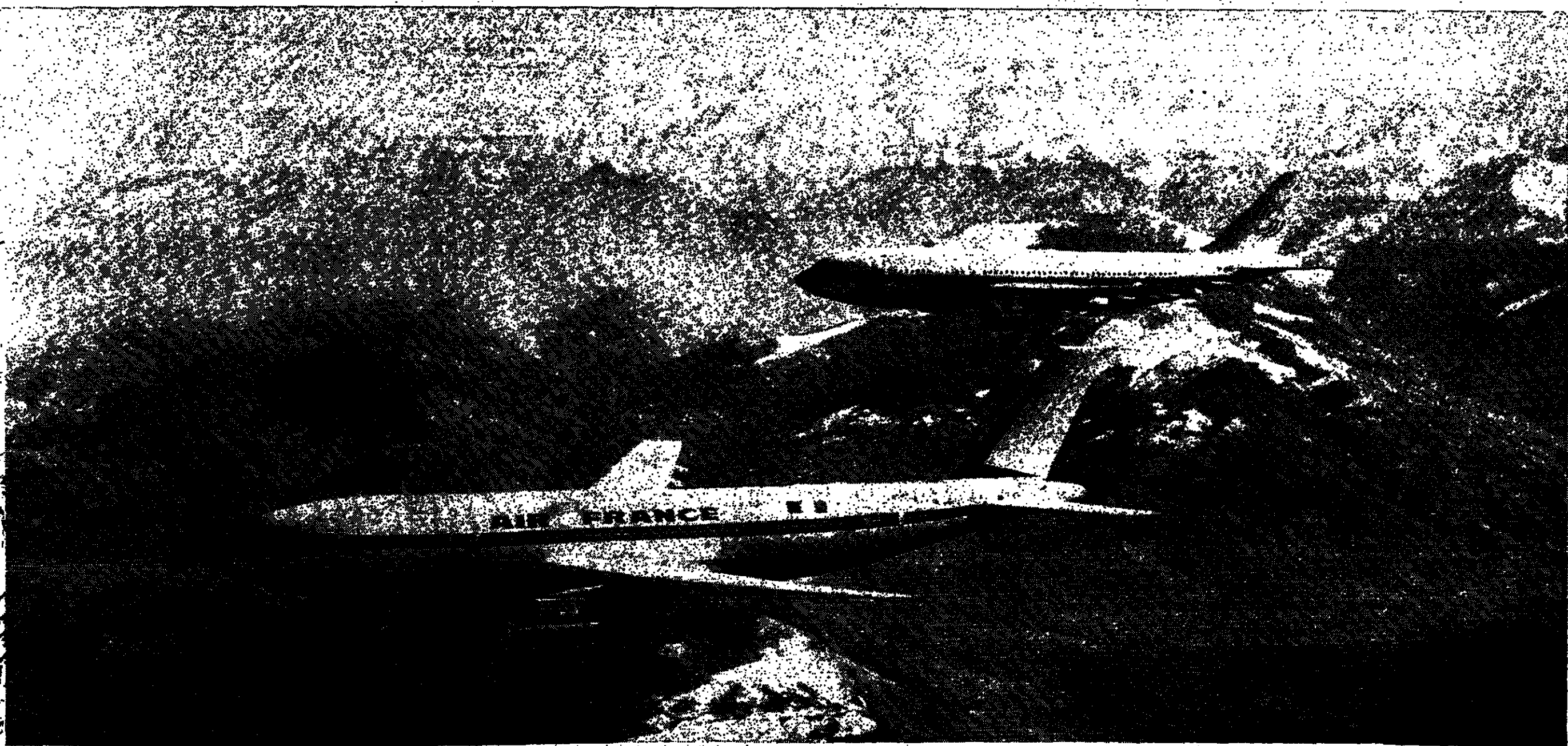
a territorial dispute with Ethiopia. This item, which has dominated the conference from its first working session last Friday, was strongly opposed by Ethiopia, which claimed that the only dispute was a limited one of border demarcation.

The Ethiopians accused Somalia of making territorial claims on Ethiopia and said any discussion of such claims was beyond the competence of the OAU. The first part of the final meeting was devoted to the drafting of a general policy declaration marking the 10th anniversary of the OAU's founding, to be adopted by heads of state and government leaders on Saturday. But Arab and non-Arab states were divided over a section dealing with the Middle East.

### Support for Arabs

The final text of the declaration pledges OAU members "to effectively and actively support the Arab Republic of Egypt and other Arab countries until the total liberation of the occupied territories resulting from the Israeli aggression in June 1967." A reference in an earlier draft to the possibility of collective African measures against Israel was dropped.

Thirty-seven foreign ministers voted for the declaration. The Ivory Coast voted against it and three other nations abstained.



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## Mr. Nixon Makes It Worse

On Tuesday the President suddenly issued (via Mr. Ziegler) a document of several thousand words seeking to clarify his role in the Watergate crime and cover-up and in the related squalors that have come to public attention. It is interesting—and it is also heartbreaking. For appalling as many of the revelations have been that have come to us through the press, the courts and the Ervin committee hearings, none has provided so damning an indictment of the Nixon presidency as does Mr. Nixon's own attempt to defend it. The President's lengthy statement is—by turn—pathetic, unconvincing, confused. What emerges, however, is all too clear. If you take Mr. Nixon's explanations at face value, there emerges the picture of a kind of incompetence bordering on the criminally negligent, a failure of authority and responsibility and plain sense that all but denies belief.

Three years ago, Mr. Nixon tells us, in the face of what he regarded as grave security threats, he set up an interagency committee to work out—among other things—some "options for expanded intelligence operations." One "option" which was approved was described by the President as follows:

"Authorization for surreptitious entry—breaking and entering, in effect—on specified categories of targets in specified situations related to national security."

But, the President tells us, he could not get the director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, to go along with this burglary business or the rest of the plan. So approval of the "option" was rescinded. And Mr. Nixon, awhile later, set up an Intelligence Evaluation Committee (whose activities he says he now understands to be "under investigation") and—a while after that—a special White House investigation group called the "Plumbers" whose number included such sterling fellows as G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt. The President assures us that if any of the above was up to any hanky-panky (such as, for example, the kind approved and then disapproved at Mr. Hoover's insistence a while before), he didn't authorize it or know about it.

Well, what did he know about? And what did he think he authorized? A President sets up what are essentially domestic spying groups. They don't have their headquarters in Vienna or Prague: One group is ensconced in White House offices. Its minions come to work there every day—or at least when they are not out exercising an "option" somewhere. Did Mr. Nixon not understand that he had created a para-police unit that, at the very least, required strict supervision by him? And if the work of these groups, indeed their very creation and existence, had been mandated—as Mr. Nixon would have us believe—by extreme and serious national security threats, are we to believe that the President more or less ignored their activities after he had set them up? According to Mr. Nixon, we are. That is what we mean when we say the President's statement constituted a worse indictment of his performance than has been made by any of the other evidence being invoked against him.

But that is not all. There is the question

specifically of his response to the news of the Watergate break-in and the connection of Plumbers Liddy and Hunt with it. Mr. Nixon was "alerted" that Howard Hunt had been part of the White House domestic spying squad. So when Mr. Hunt's name "surfaced" in connection with the crime, Mr. Nixon feared—he explains—that the investigation "might well lead to an inquiry into the activities of the special investigations unit (Plumbers) itself." And he also suspected that there might be a CIA connection—in fact, he was "advised" of such a possibility. So what does he do? Does he get in touch with CIA Director Helms and find out if there is such a connection? Does he inquire into exactly what the CIA might be doing in this area which clearly lies outside its statutory mandate? Does he rattle the china around at the White House or over at the re-election committee and demand to find out what is really going on? Not by his own account. Rather, Mr. Nixon tells us, he tried to get the investigators charged with bringing the Watergate criminals to book to tailor their investigation so as not to bring these other things out in the open. And now, finally, almost a year later, the President informs us that his information remains "fragmentary and to some extent contradictory."

Almost from the beginning of the current flood of Watergate disclosures, the public has been faced with a dreadful choice so far as the President's own role is concerned—namely, a choice between an assumption of staggering incompetence on the one hand and dissembling and complicity on the other. None of the President's statements has resolved the dilemma. Each has only raised the stakes, made either the folly or the knavery seem 10 times worse. And this is what Mr. Nixon's Tuesday declaration did too. Where it differed from the President's earlier public statements was in its special protective stress on national security. This deserves a special word.

Presidents of the United States, over the past couple of decades, have been granted by the people considerable license to invoke national security needs as a justification for all manner of activities that otherwise would not be permitted and which certainly would not be permitted to go on in secret. This is an enormous trust, and from time to time, our Presidents have abused it. You could argue—and many people do—that President Johnson abused it in the course of escalating the American Vietnam involvement. But nobody argues that he abused it for small or personal or political reasons: The dissembling was, undertaken, he believed, to fulfill a genuine, if unpopular, national security imperative abroad. Whether he was right or wrong, that is a distinction of some importance. For what we must reluctantly suspect now is not just that Mr. Nixon's campaign and government appointees abused the prerogatives of White House power, but that the President himself is invoking the sacred and serious national security claim frivolously and to ends for which it was never intended. Trust me, the President says. With every effort of his own to maintain such trust, he makes it harder.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Views of Watergate

President Nixon's long statement about the Watergate affair . . . does not do much to reassure those most inclined so far to give him the benefit of the doubt. Like his television broadcast of April 30, it seems to raise more questions than it answers. This indeed seems to have been sensed by the President himself, since he ends his statement by saying that he has no doubt that "more questions will be raised." One thing which does seem to emerge clearly is the confusion which seems to exist in America between the needs of national security operations and such internal political episodes as are being revealed in the Watergate case.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

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Every day literally brings bad news for Mr. Nixon and makes it more improbable that he can long maintain the fiction that he has nothing to do with the chain of scandals. It is becoming more and more incredible that Mr. Nixon knew nothing of it all, even for those who would like to believe so, and that he did not even have the curiosity to inquire about what was taking place. Such an extraordinary absence of curiosity moreover, admitting that it was

possible, would involve the President's responsibility just as much.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

### Brezhnev's Bonn Visit

Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn has been one of the most important events in Europe since the war. It has marked the opening of a new phase in economic and political relations between East and West Europe. It presents both alliances with a series of new problems and opportunities. For the Soviet Union it has meant relinquishing the alleged threat of West Germany as a means of holding the Warsaw Pact together. This is risky for Mr. Brezhnev because wartime memories are still alive in the Soviet Union and Poland and because there are no easy substitutes. The threat of ideological penetration, which is played up in the press, is less tangible and less convincing except to the bureaucratic apparatus.

The new glue for the Soviet alliance is clearly intended to be economic integration coupled with a serious attempt to raise living standards. The one provides a form of political control and the other, if it is successful, should reduce political discontent. This is one reason for the overriding priority now being given to trade and it helps to explain Mr. Brezhnev's willingness to make political concessions on other matters.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1898

PARIS—There is already a great deal of discussion taking place in the United States about the future of the Philippines. It is a question that the United States must soon answer. There is no provision for the government of colonial possessions in the Constitution, and the future of these fruitful islands, as large as the entire area of Spain itself, is consequently a subject upon which many opinions are open and possible.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1923

LOS ANGELES—The claims of Douglas Fairbanks Jr. as heir to his father's greatness on the silver screen have been recognized, the Famous Players-Lasky Corp. having given him a three-year contract at \$1,000 a week, according to the boy's mother, Mrs. James Evans Jr. Mrs. Evans says the idea of Doug Jr. following in his father's footsteps originated with the boy himself, and now Doug Jr. does everything he can to help.



"If This Happened in Bolivia, You'd Think It Was Funny."

## How Guilty Is Mr. Nixon?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — President Nixon's latest Watergate statement sets forth his third version of the affair. His present position can be fairly judged only against the background of previous positions, taken and then abandoned under force of circumstances.

The first Nixon version of Watergate dismissed it as a petty affair confined to the men who broke into Democratic headquarters. In press conferences on Aug. 20 and Oct. 3, President Nixon cited investigations of Watergate made by his White House counsel, John Dean 3d, and the FBI under Acting Director L. Patrick Gray 3d. Mr. Nixon said that he was "sure that no member of the White House staff . . . had anything to do with this kind of reprehensible activity."

That position had to be abandoned after the men charged in the Watergate break-in were found guilty. One of them, James McCord, cracked under the threat of a stiff sentence. In late March, in a letter to Judge John Sirica, McCord claimed that high administration officials were involved both in authorizing the Watergate break-in, and in trying to cover it up.

### New Evidence Cited

The second Nixon version of Watergate was put forward in a statement read by the President on April 17. The thrust of the second version was that Mr. Nixon had discovered new evidence which led him to believe that he had been deceived by the original investigators.

Mr. Nixon then fired Messrs. Gray and Dean, who had been responsible (he said) for the original investigation. He accepted with regret resignations of two other friends—H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman—who had been implicated in charges made by Dean and Gray. But Mr. Nixon insisted that he himself was totally clean.

That second Nixon position was wiped out by a Niagara of developments set in motion when the Watergate case was crossed with the trial of Dan Ellsberg in the Pentagon papers case. It became known that some of the Watergate burglars, acting under White House orders with equipment furnished by the CIA, had burglarized the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

That development brought the CIA into the picture. In congressional testimony, former Director Richard Helms and Gen. Vernon Walters, the deputy director, swore they had been pressured by Messrs. Haldeman and Ehrlichman to protect the Watergate burglars by giving them cover as part of a CIA operation.

### Builds a Barrier

Mr. Nixon's latest position builds a barrier against the implications of the CIA testimony. Mr. Nixon claims that he was, for reasons of "national security," very concerned by leaks which began early in his administration. To prevent the leaks he set up a number of special intelligence units linking the White House, the CIA and the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department. He also authorized certain wiretapping and burglary operations.

Mr. Nixon, for the first time, acknowledges that "people who had been involved in the national security operations later, without my knowledge or approval, undertook illegal activities in the political campaign of 1972." He

speculates that some of his "highly motivated" aides, in their zeal to uncover and plug leaks, may have "felt justified in engaging in specific activities that I would have disapproved."

Under that heading, Mr. Nixon places the burglary of Ellsberg's psychiatrist. He puts in the same category a possible misunderstanding about attempts to provide a CIA cover for the Watergate burglars. He reports that, within a few days of the burglary, he himself was "advised that there was a possibility of CIA involvement in some way."

### Especially Fussy

The trouble with all this is obvious. Instead of setting forth a straightforward position at the outset, Mr. Nixon has been furiously chopping and changing as developments require. He extends a very cloudy "national security" blanket over a wide range of activities, many of which seem

quite political in character, without giving any details.

The claim that he believed the CIA was involved in Watergate seems especially fishy. Who told him that? Certainly not the CIA officials, who knew it wasn't true. Probably his own men, Haldeman and Ehrlichman. But what made them think of the CIA? The most plausible reason is that they knew at the time that campaign funds were being passed through Mexico. Which strongly implies that the top White House men knew all about the illegal political operations from the beginning.

These and other questions should be asked in the courts and the congressional committees. In particular, the national security reasons supposed to justify bugging and break-ins need to be scrutinized with care. For nobody can imagine that the President is totally innocent. The question about Mr. Nixon now is: How guilty?

## Letters

### Gold Speculation

As we witness the latest shenanigans centered upon gold speculation, it becomes increasingly clear just what a great disservice was done to the international business community when, in August 1971, the Nixon administration willfully and it becomes increasingly apparent, unknowingly destroyed the basis of our international monetary system.

This was the act of men on whom the mantle of international leadership and stewardship rested most awkwardly, and whose idea of an important monetary policy issue was whether the prescription of a uniform annual increase in the domestic money supply could be frustrated by the Federal Reserve.

With the dollar's ability to serve as an international monetary currency significantly reduced, and its status as a value store over time nearly destroyed, we can be sure that the short-run future will bring us additional upheavals and gyrations, the nature of which is presently unpredictable but is limited only by the very fertile imaginations of the "hot money" speculators.

Having condemned the New Left for wanting mindlessly to destroy the present socio-economic system without any substitute to what should replace it, the international financial community watches the progressive disintegration of its monetary base with a kind of horrified fascination, interspersed with sporadic speculative trips, each of which scatters the shattered pieces more irretrievably.

DAVID J. ASHTON, Brussels.

### The Nation's Life

"When a nation's life is at hazard, there's no time to think of men." Like so many children in my day, I memorized "Fare Myself" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow when I was a little girl. I am now 72 years old, the grandmother of 10, and those ringing words return to me. I remember how they thrilled me at the time. The quotation may not be word perfect, but the meaning is clear. It is odd how these stray lines return to one in old age—like Frost's masterpiece. This one popped up out of nowhere, while I was pondering the effect the Watergate scandal will have on

Richard Nixon, the man. I have read everything I could get my hands on—pro and con. I have come to the conclusion that our nation's life is "at hazard." I have "no time to think" about what this "paper" has done for me—do to Richard Nixon personally. Let the chips fall as and where they may. Mr. Nixon has always taken care of himself. It is left to the rest of us to take care of our nation.

EDNA B. TROCKELL, Suffolk, England.

### Life in the GOP

There's life in the old party yet. Why else at a time when some commentators say Watergate has killed the GOP—should an old pro like John Connally choose this time to formally announce his new allegiance? And another old pro, Nelson Rockefeller, be rumored as ready to run in 1976 (NYT, May 12-13)? Connally could get the Southern states and the wealthy conservatives of the North. And Rockefeller would appeal to the liberals who see themselves as the hope of party survival. What a great opportunity for national convention! How else can the GOP certainly know how to keep things in the front burner.

HARRY W. FLANNERY, Barcelona.

### Summit and Watergate

The Washington Post editorial "The Summit and Watergate" (NYT, May 16) says the coming visit by Leonid I. Brezhnev does not show that the President can conduct international affairs as well as he could before the Watergate affair. Of course, if there was no summit meeting coming up, I'm sure there would have been an editorial saying that Watergate has indeed hurt the President's capacity to conduct international affairs. In the eyes of The Washington Post the President can do no right.

CAROL KNIGHT, Leyten, Switzerland.

### Bugged

The United States bugs the world through CIA and the whole world bugs America. What's this got to do with Watergate? American ethics confound me.

ANITA SCHWABACHER, Paris.

## Output Up, Ideology Down

## Living in Hungary

By Henry Kamm

BUDAPEST—It was in Hungary, nine years ago, that Nikita S. Khrushchev pronounced his idea of "goulash Communism," and it is here that satisfying the consumer appears to have been elevated to the principal goal of the movement.

As a result, more Hungarians now appear content with their lot, prosperity has grown and ideology receded and the materialist ideals that used to be denounced as symptoms of the moral inferiority of capitalism are being given ample rein and are eagerly pursued.

Privately owned cars clog the streets of Budapest and an occasional sports car can be spotted. The sports car is a status symbol, along with an Afghan hound or a tourist trip to Spain.

### A Hilton Rises

A Hungarian-owned International Hotel towers on the Pest bank of the Danube, while its Hilton rival is rising from a converted monastery on the Buda side.

West German businessmen are everywhere, Austrians pour across the border for cheap weekends, American tourists mingle with Soviet soldiers on weekend passes in the rebuilt streets of old Buda. Italian youths have discovered the charms of Hungarian girls, and the young men arrive here by the carloads.

Families from Budapest are building simple country cottages on plots they have bought all the way from here to the resort area of Lake Balaton. Shops have sprung up in villages, selling clothes, cosmetics and other consumer goods that the villages of Hungary have never known.

Last year, according to Deputy Foreign Minister János Nagy, 1.5 million Hungarians traveled abroad. A request for a passport is rarely refused, even for a person known for his critical attitudes, and defections have become rarer.

Official Hungarian journalists plead with Western colleagues not to write too glowingly about the state of their country so as not to bring this happy state to an end. It is fashionable among pro-government liberals in the Communist countries to contend that the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia was at least in part provoked by overly favorable reports in the Western press.

### No Prague Spring

However, a two-week visit that included scores of private conversations and official interviews provided no evidence that the considerable rise in prosperity for many sectors of the Hungarian population of 10.6 million and the emphasis on a nonideological approach to the solving of pressing economic problems has been accompanied by anything like the political and intellectual liberalization of Czechoslovakia before the invasion.

In the opinion of knowledgeable Hungarian and foreign observers, the Hungarian Communist party, in the 16 years of leadership by First Secretary János Kádár, has steadily pressed for the right to use unorthodox methods to make the material well-being of Hungarians. At the same time the party keeps the Soviet Union assured that it remains fully loyal to Moscow and fully in control of all phases of life in Hungary.

Mr. Kádár has retained Moscow's confidence, even after Leonid I. Brezhnev succeeded Mr. Khrushchev, who installed Mr. Kádár after the Soviet Army put down the 1956 rebellion. Mr. Kádár has gained the right to internal reform also by total adherence to Moscow in foreign policy.

In addition, the Soviet Union can count on Hungary's loyalty because of its heavy dependence on Soviet sources of energy and raw materials for her industry and because of the more-than-symbolic presence of 40,000 to 50,000 Soviet troops.

Mr. Kádár's success in what all Hungarians know have often been painful negotiations with Moscow has gained him a rare degree of acceptance. Even the most critical Hungarians have refrained from personal criticism of the first secretary.

### New Program Gains

Mr. Kádár's principal achievement has been his application, and acceptance by the Soviet Union, of the New Economic Mechanism, an attempt to let the world of economics follow its own logic. Instituted in 1968, the program has raised productivity at a yearly rate of 6 percent, after a period of stagnation in which

there were years of no

Real income has grown significantly, along with nities to spend that Production of consumer goods was spurred initially by Now, for instance, Hung stopped importing Italian wear but is turning on products on machines from Italy.

The essence of the Economic Mechanism has lessening of central control over the work of each enter sharp differentiation of and wages on the basis of performance.

Predictably, the new has somewhat unbalanced egalitarianism of the preceding its start because groups benefit more than Ironically, the least favored been the traditional Communist society, with collar workers.

The alliance of these and the most doctrinaire bers of the party leadership produced a new phase Communist practice: labor as a political group.

Under the leadership of János Kádár, secretary general Central Council of Trade Unions and the most doctrinaire member party's ruling Politburo group has continued against allowing reform far. It scored its great in March, when the e intervened to ease the by granting the blue-collars an 8 percent raise.

In contrast to the stress of industrial workers, the manager self-employed craftsman while-collar workers b better. The economic tion has brought to the in Hungary a number with the trading shrew which Hungarians at highly esteemed.

The party press frequently complains about the gross highly profit-oriented advantage of the limited preneurial freedom makes it possible to a considerable fortunes. greed has become a diplomat commented.

So many people have sizable real-estate holdings the government has limited to one residence in and one in the country suit, many properties "sold" to cousins or friends.

What makes Mr. Kádár's business possible is the show Moscow he has reposition that would vantage of economic life to strive for a local party's political hold.

With the relaxation West tensions removing side threat for the Hungarians are confident continued stability of Hungary is assured. In highly placed Communist circles after his third gird that his children do realize how much sere gone into providing degree of welfare available Hungarians today. The socialism simply because and works reasonably

### View of Y

Talks with officials depth of the Communist ment of youth and responses. Prosperity young people the same appearance as West and travel has been closer to those on of the ideological bout

Dr. Laszlo Bodo of al Pedagogical Instit Jeno Kovacs, an office Communist Youth U that although there similarities the spirit ferent.

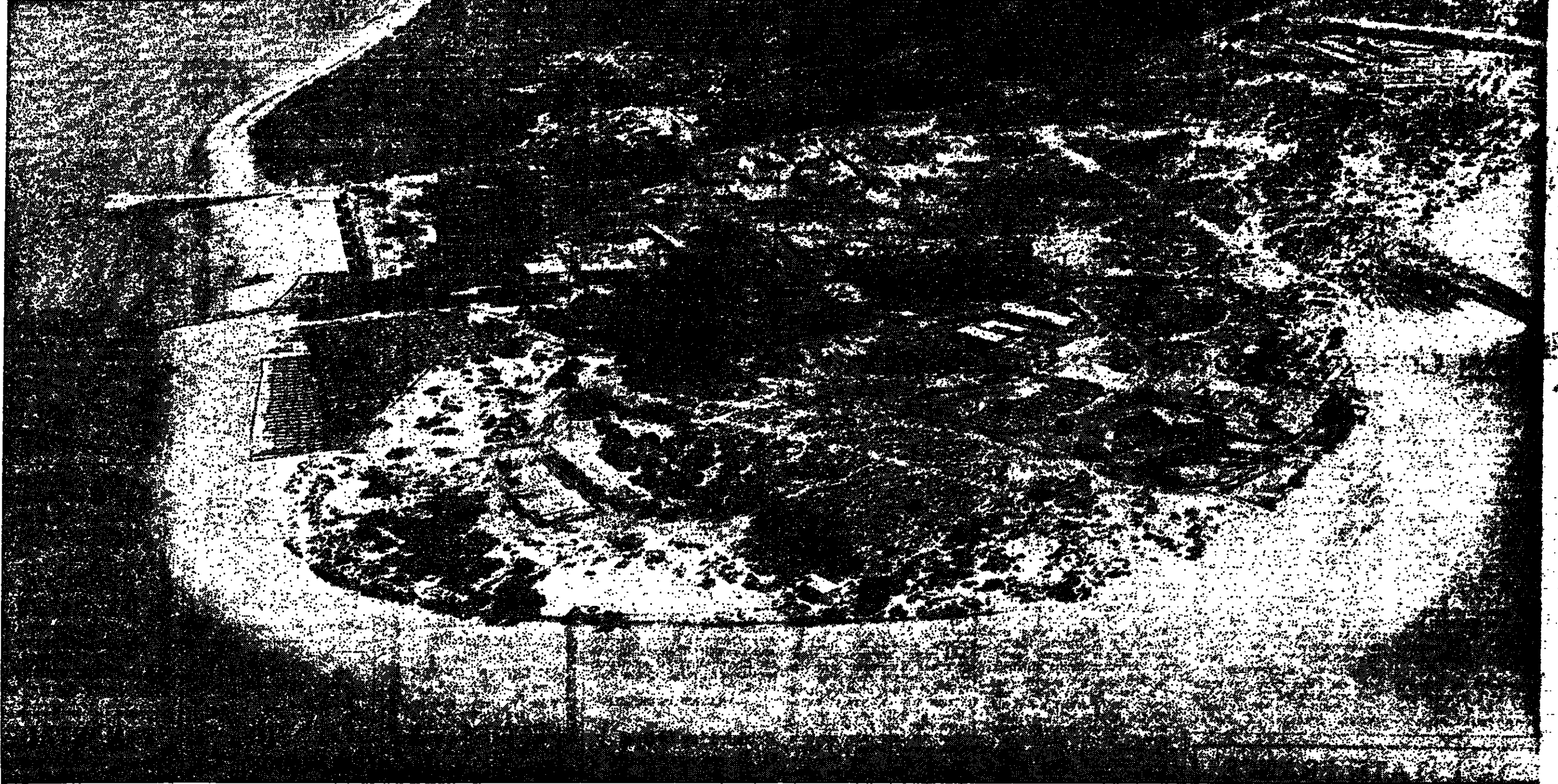
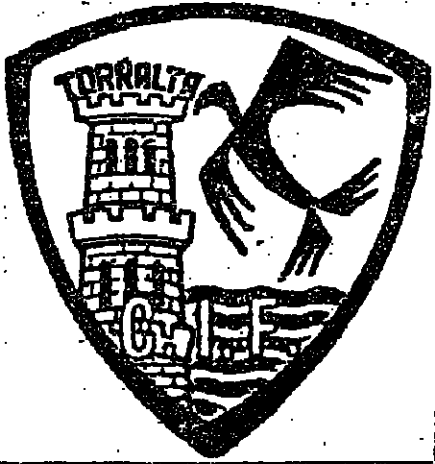
It is easier to create prosperity and give to consume than to in. Dr. Bodo said. At Mr. Kovacs said that logical work remained

The International Tribune welcomes letters. Short letters better chance of being published. All letters are to be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials, but will be given to the signed and bearing the complete address.









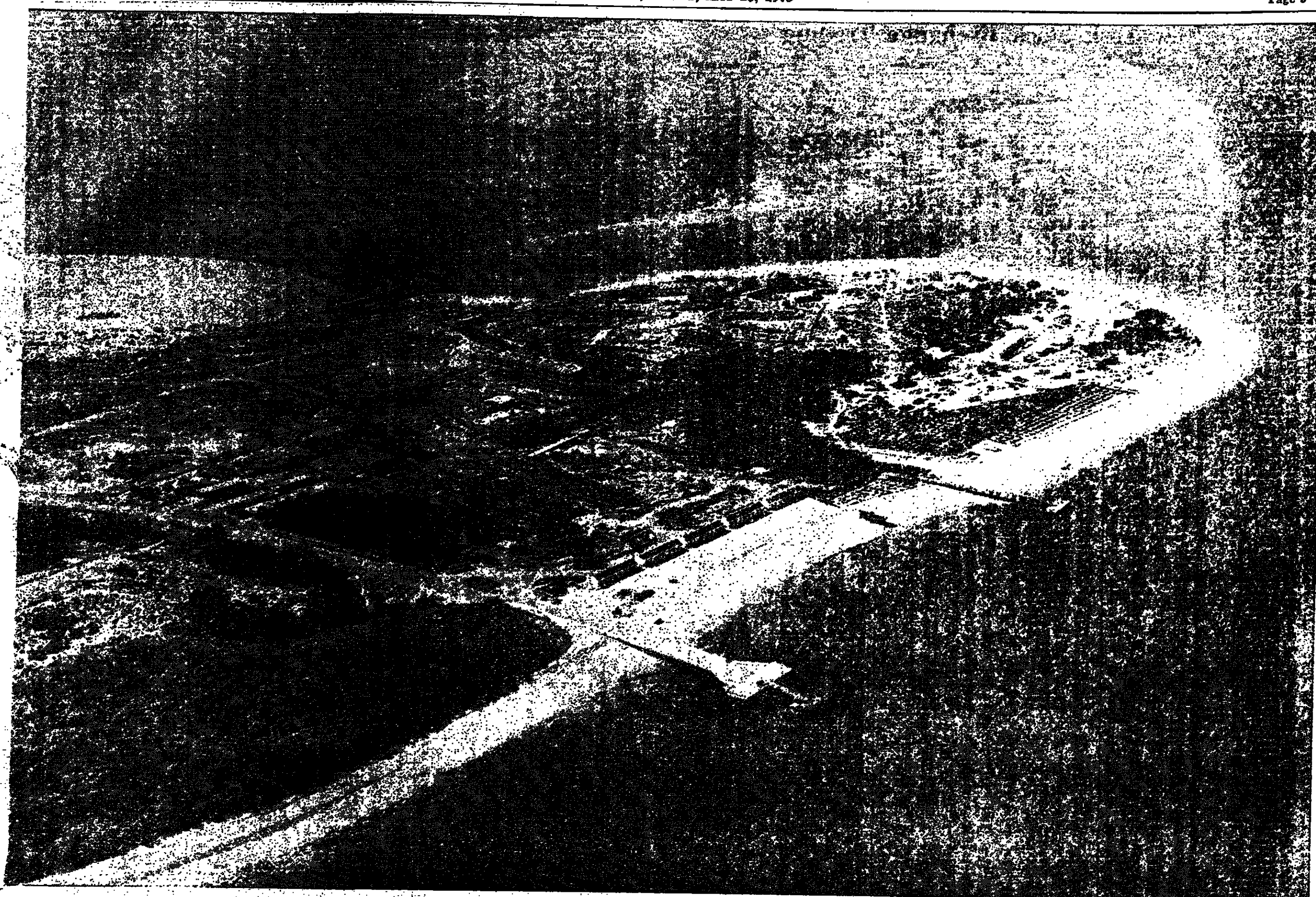
VIEW FROM ATLANTIC OCEAN

## Tomorrow,

Torralta will inaugurate in Tróia:

- The largest Self-Service in Europe (2.000 meals per hour)
- A Beer House
- A Bar
- Three heated, salt-water Swimming-Pools (including one Olympic, one for high-diving)
- Esplanades with magnificent view
- Open Air Amphitheatre

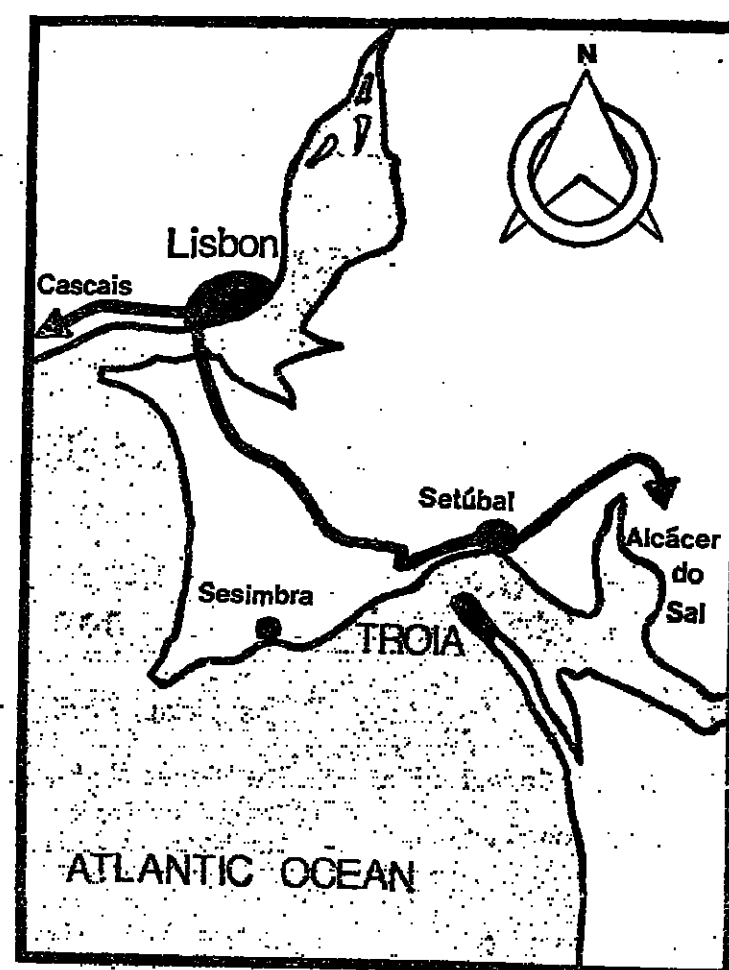




VIEW FROM MOUTH OF RIVER SADO

## Peninsula of Tróia

- Setúbal (40 km south of Lisbon)
- Plot-site covering an area of about 3,750,000 sq.m. of land
- Plan approved by the Government
- Capacity of accommodation foreseen for approx. 20,000 beds
- Several apartments ready for use
- Club-Hotel\*\*\*\*\* with 198 rooms opening next year
- Over 2,000 employees are working on the site, in order to install 3,000 new beds each year until Tróia is completed
- Commercial Centers-Restaurants (some already in use)
- Private Quay-Garages for Boats-Playgrounds-Cinema-Theatres
- 18 Hole Golf Course to be opened at the end of this year
- Hippodrome
- Marina Port for 1,500 pleasure boats



**TORRALTA**

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**PORTUGAL**







## Iran Obtains Control of Industry

### Iran Firms Receive Early Supply Pact

IRAN, May 24 (AP)—Two months of hard bargaining and negotiations, Iran and a Western oil consortium led and signed today an agreement which puts at the disposal of Iran the world's largest oil field, largest refinery, man-made island and export terminal as well as "real" control of the industry.

Shah's oil consultant, Reza signed the agreement for

the consortium of British, French and Dutch firms who operated the oil industry from 1954 to 1971, British Petroleum, M. P. Petroleum and a group of other firms.

Iranian oil industry was leased by the Shah on the New Year, March 21. Previously Iran had no rights over the oil which it owned.

Shah's ultimatum is ultimatum to the West—ultimatum, the Shah had that their 1954 agreement not be renewed in 1973.

It expired and therefore could have been operations and sign a 20-year supply pact.

consortium shareholders British Petroleum, 40 percent; Shell Petroleum, 30 percent; Gulf Oil Corp., 7 percent; Oil Corp., 7 percent; Standard of California, 7 percent; Texaco, 7 percent; Cie Française des Pétroles, 5 percent; and the Ircon group companies, 5 percent.

Ircon group includes an Independent Oil Co., a Richfield Oil Co., a Continental Oil Co., Getty, and Standard Oil Co. of

the agreement "unique" Shah declared that it is to provide long term supply and to ensure the flow of crude oil to the country.

agreement will put at the disposal of consortium member firms "for over 20 years" all quantities of crude oil, Shah said.

Favorable Terms  
Terms of sale will ensure Iran will receive economic "no less favorable than which will accrue to other oil producing countries" Shah said.

production operations will be under the direction of an Iranian Oil Co. while consortium members have under to provide technical staff and equipment for operations in the oil field areas.

first five years, Mr. Falah said.

om today until the agreement is ratified by parliament, the refinery and export will be gradually transferred to Iran.

Independent Marketing  
agreement will also put at disposal an independent of crude for independent and "downstream" operations in the Western hemisphere.

Mr. Falah said.

signed to confirm a report a Kayhan International per today that Iran will 20 percent of the total oil—approximately half a barrel a day—for Iran and direct marketing out the world.

has already made a commitment of an undisclosed of crude to several American and Japanese firms for sale or downstream operations is reportedly negotiating West Germany for the "leasing" of half a million of crude a day to be re-exported to Iran.

agreement will be present approval of the Iranian and then the entire operations will be taken over, Shah said.

the effective date of the agreement will be March 21, a matter when the agreement was signed.

Jobless Rate  
lines to 2.7%  
LONDON, May 24 (AP)—The rate of joblessness in Britain fell on to its lowest level since 1970 to stand at 2.7 percent, the government said today.

count, taken May 14, reported a drop of 108,791 from a year earlier.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Major North Sea Oilfield Rumored

Drilling by the Phillips group in the North Sea Ekofisk field may show an oil find with twice the reserves of the giant Ekofisk field, Attenposten, an Oslo newspaper reports. Phillips Petroleum Co., the operator, would not comment except to say that "We are optimistic, but aren't identifying yet." Members of the group besides Phillips are Petrofina of Belgium, Agip of Italy and the French and Norwegian Petroleum group. Attenposten says that international oil experts are coming to the conclusion that the Phillips group has hit oil-yielding layers of "fantastic thickness" in its latest drilling—some 400 meters thick, or twice as much as in the Ekofisk field. Ekofisk is 13 kilometers south of Ekofisk.

### Japanese, Dutch in Textile Venture

Kanebo Ltd., a Japanese textile firm, and Gannu Holding of the Netherlands have agreed to establish joint ventures both in Japan and the Netherlands this July to manufacture and market print fabrics. Kanebo officials say they decided upon the move as a first step toward getting into the European textile market. The new Japanese concern, to be called Kanebo Texprint Interior Product Co., will be owned 51 percent by Kanebo and 49 percent by the Dutch firm. The new Dutch concern, to be called Europe Texprint,

### Union Minière Sees Higher Profit

Net income of Union Minière should be higher this year than the 800.6 million Belgian francs earned in 1972, says Baron de Sphel, rectoring chairman. Positive influences on 1973 earnings include higher metals prices, increased interest rates and higher dividends announced by certain companies in which Union Minière has investments. Effects of inflation and monetary uncertainties could offset these factors, however, he warns.

### Xerox Expects Profits to Rise

Xerox Corp.'s 1973 revenues, including Fuji Xerox, will top \$3 billion, compared with \$2.4 billion in 1972, C. Peter McCullough, chairman, reports. Mr. McCullough adds that profit growth in 1973 should be "a little better" than the 21.7 percent rise shown in 1972 over 1971. He says the board "would like to raise the dividend" but it is being "very careful" about overriding the government's dividend rules. Before the end of this year Xerox will introduce a product that has been five years in development and has cost over \$200 million, the chairman says. He declines to identify the product.

## Profits Almost Treble at ICI in Quarter

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Net profits almost trebled at Imperial Chemical Industries during the first quarter, the company reported today.

With net earnings in the period at \$29 million, the increase over the same quarter of 1972, when

ICI earned \$14 million, was 178.5 percent.

Group sales rose to \$487 million from the year-earlier \$387 million, ICI said. Of the total, foreign sales accounted for \$267 million, up from \$209 million, and domestic sales \$220 million, compared with \$178 million last year.

ICI attributed the upswing in its profit largely to its greater volume of sales.

On the London Stock Exchange, ICI's shares were quoted at 288 pence, up 5 from yesterday, after reaching 292 immediately after the earnings announcement.

Bechem, a large British concern, also reported higher profits today. The company said it earned \$24.3 million in the year ended March 31, up from \$20.8 million in 1971.

Bechem set a final dividend of 9.75 pence, making a total of 28.25 pence for the year compared with the previous 25 pence.

Sales rose to \$258.8 million from \$219.1 million, the cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and food company said.

Siemens's Net Gains  
MUNICH, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Siemens AG said today net profits rose to \$97 million deutsche marks in the first half ended March 30 from \$87 million DM a year earlier.

Worldwide sales rose to about 7.3 billion DM from 6.6 billion marks, the electrical company reported.

Siemens said domestic and foreign orders rose about 17 percent in the period to 9 billion marks. The order backlog rose to 12.9 billion DM from 13.2 billion DM at the end of the first quarter.

Conti-Gummi Has Loss  
In Hannover today, Continental Gummi-Werke reported a net loss of 42 million marks last year compared with a profit of 21 million DM in 1971.

Carl Hahn, chairman, said consolidated sales dropped to 1.3 billion marks from 1.4 billion in 1971.

Mr. Hahn said the declines were due to several factors, one being the drop in domestic car output last year, which hit in the primary tire sector.

Kanebo Earnings Rise  
TOKYO, May 24 (AP-DJ)—Kanebo Ltd. said today net profit rose to 2.3 billion yen (\$9.7 million) in the first half, up from 2 billion yen a year earlier.

Sales were 154.7 billion yen, up from 121.1 billion yen, the textiles and cosmetics producer said.

It declared a 4-yen semi-annual dividend which included a 0.5-yen memorial dividend commemorating the 10th anniversary of the cosmetics division. The firm paid 3.5 yen a year earlier.

## U.S. Studies Easing Limits On Dividends

### Annual 4% Increase May Be Lifted to 5.5%

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The Nixon administration is considering easing its voluntary guidelines that limit dividend increases paid by corporations to 4 percent a year, it was learned today.

Discussions are under way in the Committee on Interest and Dividends to raise the voluntary limit to 5 or 5.5 percent a year. But the final decision has not been made.

According to sources, the committee took up the question at a recent meeting. The only thing now holding up a decision is a request by Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz and Cost of Living Council director John T. Dunlop to take a closer look at the question. They are reported to be worried about the reaction from organized labor.

When President Nixon froze wages and prices for 90 days on Aug. 15, 1971, he established the committee to set up a program for holding down dividend payments. AFL-CIO president George Meany criticized the decision, saying that if wages were controlled dividends should be also.

But corporations generally have adhered to the administration's voluntary guidelines since the economic stabilization program was put into effect.

An increase in the dividend restraint would probably give the sagging stock market a boost. The committee is also said to feel that it should do something to redress the complaints of retired investors who are living on stock dividends.

The committee, headed by Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns, is also considering relaxing another voluntary guideline, limiting companies to paying out dividends not exceeding 25 percent of its net income.

According to one source, it is considering raising that figure to 35 percent.

### Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, May 23 (Reuters)—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose 25 percent of its net income last week ended May 18, the Federal Reserve Board reported today. This was \$170 million more than the figure for Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

## Dow Index Soars 29.42 Points

## Wall Street Gain Best in 21 Months

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT)—The stock market scored a spectacular gain today in response to a wave of buying unleashed by a series of news items relating to the national economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 29.42 and closed at 924.44. It was the highest advance for the Dow in 21 months and the fourth-largest rise in history. The New York Stock

Exchange's composite price index shot up 1.56, its third-largest gain on record.

Trading was not heavy, reflecting a sluggish opening. Volume on the Big Board totaled 17.31 million shares, up from yesterday's moderate 14.95 million.

The buying did not gather momentum until early in the afternoon, when it became evident that the market had not been unsettled by the announcement of an increase in prime lending

rates by a group of major banks led by Chase Manhattan.

Rising interest rates normally are interpreted negatively by the stock market. But the rate increases posted today had been widely anticipated and apparently surprised no one in the investment community.

Shortly after the opening bell, moreover, came a report from Washington that the United States had experienced its first trade surplus in 19 months in April. This was a good omen for the nation's troubled balance of payments.

At 12:30 p.m. the Dow industrials were up 10.01, and they kept climbing steadily through the afternoon. Then, shortly after 3 p.m., with the Dow up 17.16, news wires carried a report that the administration was considering an easing in its restrictions on dividend increases.

That news accounted for the end-of-session spurt that carried the Dow higher by more than 29 points on the day.

Rubinstein Spurts

Helena Rubinstein, which opened several hours late, spurred 5 1/8 to 38 5/8. Colgate-Palmolive, however, dropped 3 5/8 to 87 5/8. Both firms say they agreed to a tax-free acquisition of Helena Rubinstein by Colgate.

Prices advanced sharply in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.14 to 22.57, while advances topped declines, 586 against 301. Turnover was 3.33 million shares, compared with 3.48 million yesterday.

On the bond market corporate and government bonds moved ahead in active trading. Corporates were 1/2 point higher at one stage, before reacting slightly towards the close. Government coupons showed rises of up to 3/8 point.

Company Reports

General Foods  
Fourth Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 750.9 657.9  
Profits (millions) 31.23 25.56  
Per Share 0.63 0.58

Year  
Revenue (millions) 2,920.0 2,423.0  
Profits (millions) 110.45 112.99  
Per Share 2.21 2.26

Fed. Dept. Stores  
First Quarter 1973 1972  
Revenue (millions) 625.5 541.8  
Profits (millions) 21.49 15.43  
Per Share 0.49 0.35

## Singer & Friedlander Limited

### Five Years Progress

1967	1972
£	£
4,879,824	9,837,556
Capital, published reserves and unappropriated profit	
46,866,114	141,186,918
Current deposit and other accounts	
1,261,219	3,169,797
Group profit before taxation	

Extracts from the annual statement, and remarks to the Shareholders, by the chairman Mr. A. D. Chesterfield, C.B.E.,

"It gives me considerable pleasure to be able to report yet a further increase in our profit to £3,169,797 before taxation which is the highest figure we have ever achieved. Our business is well spread and all our departments have enjoyed a very busy and profitable year. "It is somewhat invidious to pick out particular aspects of our activities and I resist the temptation to do so without too much difficulty as I am so conscious of the fact that events, quite outside our control, may and do change the balance of our business from year to year — indeed much more frequently than that. "A depressed Stock Market and high interest rates have combined to make business conditions difficult so far in 1973. This, together with appreciably

increased overheads necessary to cope with the projected future expansion of the business suggests that it will be difficult to maintain 1972's record level of profit in the current year. "Our provincial branches continue to do well and their success encouraged us to open one in Manchester in October last. Our Swiss subsidiary has again been active and is of great value to us; we opened an office in New York in November; in Malta our business has been quiet but satisfactory particularly having regard to the peculiar difficulties with which it has to contend. Our Isle of Man subsidiary is enjoying considerable activity. These branches and subsidiaries are continuing to contribute satisfactorily to our overall results."

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has pleasure in announcing  
the opening of its  
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Tokyo 100.  
Telephone: 211 5561/5562. Telex: J26166 WWASIA



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										
High Low					Div. % P/E					High Low					High Low					High Low					High Low					
52w.	100d.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	52w.	100d.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	52w.	100d.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	52w.	100d.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	52w.	100d.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
24 1/2	19 1/2	Survey	2 1/2	9	36	25	22	22	22	22	22	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	U Corp	1.08	15	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	47 1/2	15	30 1/2	21	Walmart	Shr	21	35	25	1/2	20 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	Subro	1 1/2	9	10	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15																					

## Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

## Mutual Funds

[illegible]

## Montreal Stock

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18																																																																																		

## European Gold Market

Thom Bette	BLC	10.29	12.23	101	FD	10.71	N.L.	MFD	12.15	12.02	S/FFM	Gr	4.67	N.L.	12.25	12.25	275	+1	May 24, 1978
revised	Seeborn	10.49	11.91	100	FD	8.32	N.L.	MFD	12.84	12.45	S/FFM	Gr	4.67	N.L.	12.25	12.25	275	+1	
in Logan	Boyd	FD	5.87	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
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in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
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CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
CS Sound	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	
in	TRW	4.24	5.23	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.19	14.39	4.27	N.L.	12.1						

## International Bonds Traded in EW

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## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices  
in local currencies)

[illegible]

## New Highs and Lows

Am Home	Kim Clark	Texas Inst
Helena Rub	Phillips Pet	Texinst wi

[illegible]

## Banking Regulatory

## Chief Is Nominated

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—James E. Smith, a deputy under secretary of the Treasury, was nominated today by President Nixon to be comptroller of the currency, succeeding William E. Camp, who resigned on his physician's advice.


Mr. Smith, 43, formerly the department's chief lobbyist with Congress and now working on restructuring of the banking industry, would serve for a term expiring March 23, 1977.

The comptroller earns \$40,000 a year. He is responsible for regulating national banks and approving bank charters and mergers.

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Our 27th year.

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*House of Beef.*



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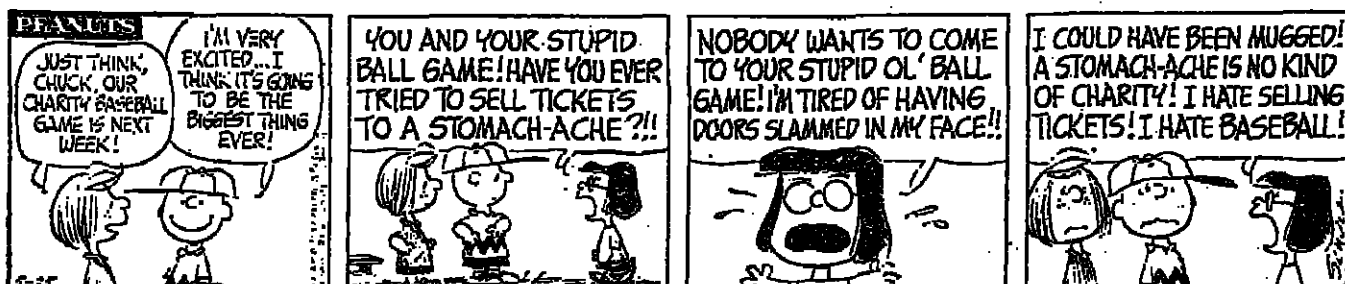


# American Stock Exchange Trading

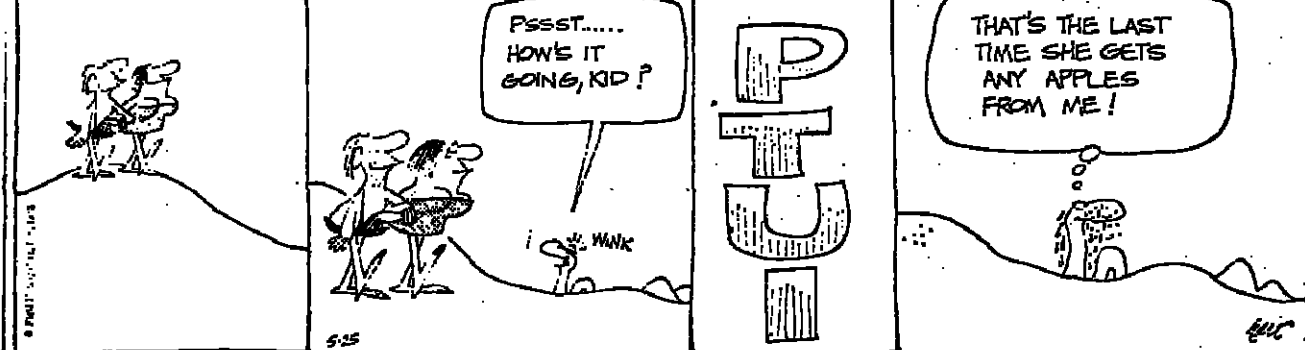
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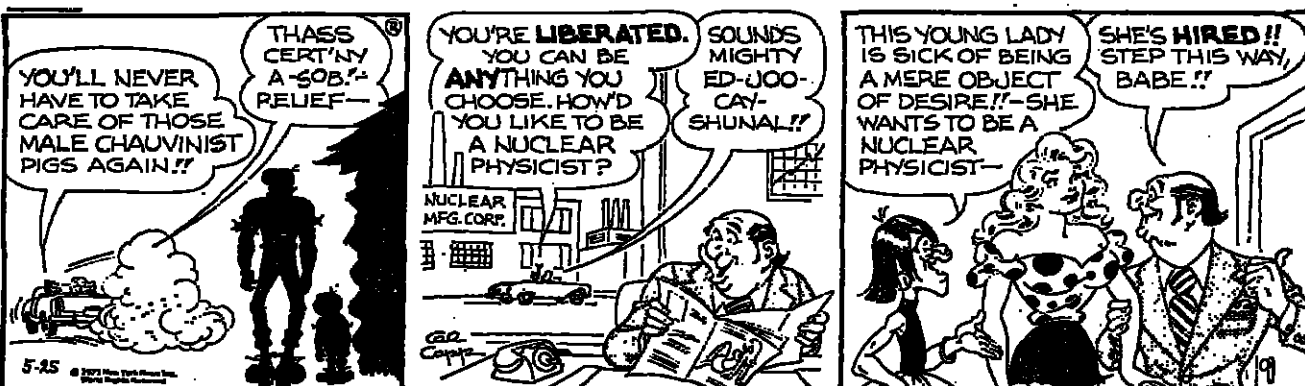
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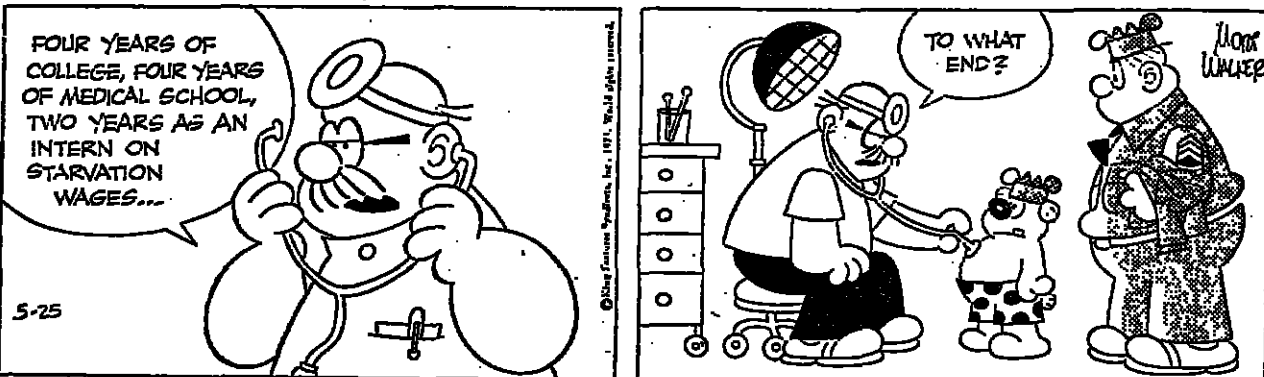
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L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



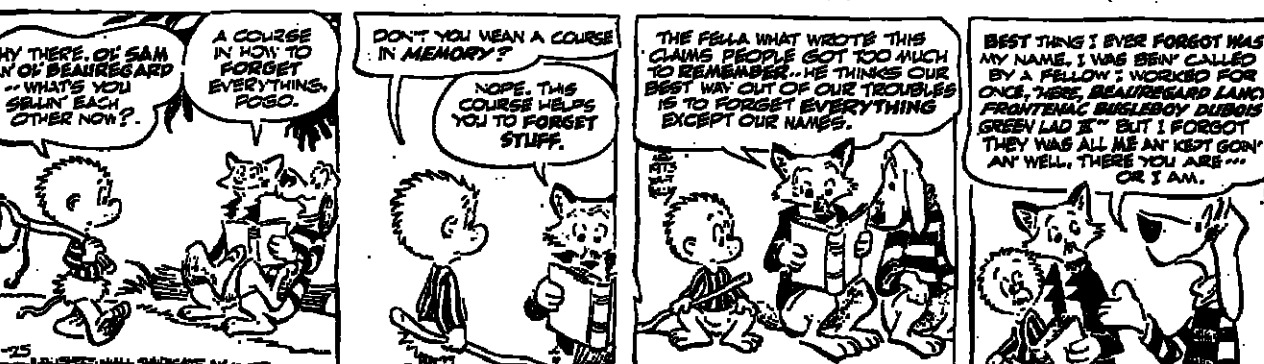
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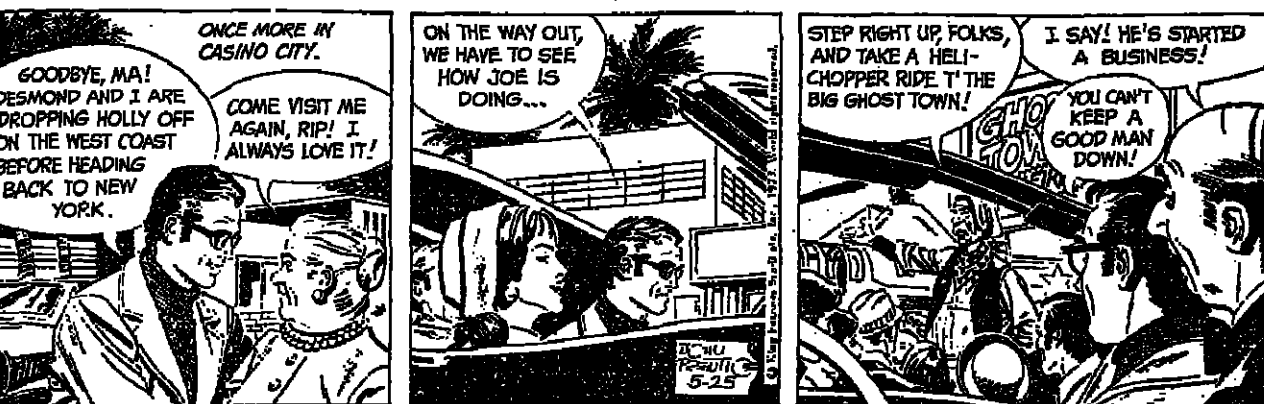
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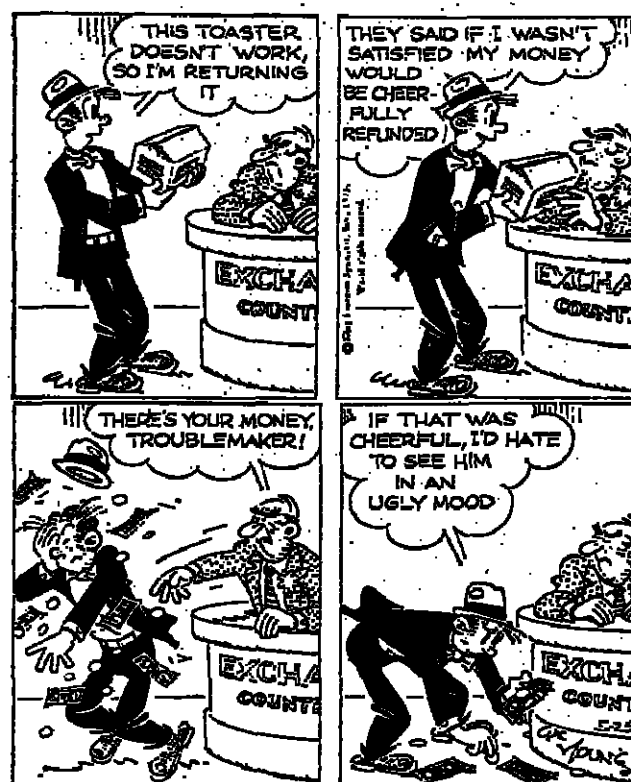
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A bidding style that has always been popular in France and to a lesser extent in Italy is known as "canapé." It simply requires its practitioners to bid a short suit first and keep a long one in reserve.

This concept has a few American exponents, one of whom enjoyed success with it on the diagrammed deal. He was South, and with the vulnerability in his favor he bid a canapé one heart, though he had a queen less than a normal opening with this distribution.

When West mysteriously failed to overcall, North's raise to four hearts made life difficult for the opponents. East might have ventured four spades, and when he actually doubled West should no doubt have made that bid. But South was allowed to play four hearts, doubled.

The bidding was a success for North-South, since East-West could have scored a vulnerable game in spades.

The spade ace was led and dummy ruffed with the heart seven. The heart jack was led. East put up the ace, and should have returned a trump, but played a club away from the

king into dummy's ace-queen-jack.

South had expected a diamond shift from East, and when it did not materialize he correctly reasoned that West must have all five missing diamonds. After winning the club lead with the jack in dummy the club ace was cashed, removing West's remaining club, and a diamond was thrown from the closed hand.

The heart nine was led from dummy and covered with the queen. South won with the king, and his care in ruffing with a medium card in dummy at trick one allowed him to play the heart six, retaining the lead in his hand while pulling East's last trump.

NORTH  
♠ 8 7  
♥ 8 7  
♦ Q 4 2  
♣ A 10 6 3

WEST  
♠ J 7 4  
♥ K Q 9 5  
♦ K Q 9 5  
♣ K 10 6 3

EAST  
♠ K 10 6 3  
♥ K 10 6 3  
♦ K 10 6 3  
♣ K 10 6 3

SOUTH  
♠ Q 9  
♥ 3  
♦ A 10 6 3  
♣ —

Having lost one trick, South led a low diamond. West could have beaten the contract by putting up the queen and leading a spade, but he played low.

Relying on the inference he had drawn about the diamond distribution, South played dummy's seven and was rewarded when it won. Next he led the jack and passed it to West, who was in trouble after winning with the queen.

He shifted to a spade, and dummy discarded a club. East took the king, for the last defensive trick. South had two trumps, a winning spade and a winning diamond.

DENNIS THE MENACE



HENRY... THE DISHES ARE ALMOST DONE!

HE SAID 'GOOD'!

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

JRQUE  
LIENN  
CILOPY  
SHORUC



Yesterday's Jumble: ELUDE DRAFT POLLEN FEDORA  
Answer: How he felt when pushed off the diving board—"OFF-ENDED"

## BOOKS

## MY YOUNG YEARS

By Arthur Rubinstein Knopf, 478 pp. Illustrated.

Reviewed by Donal Henahan

It could easily have been—might yet be—a Broadway musical ("Rubye"), or perhaps a best-selling novel describing the education of a prodigy, of a rascally young artist, as told to Romain Rolland or Irving Stone. But Arthur Rubinstein chose the memoir form, which he handles with the panache of the born storyteller, for this captivating account of the first 30 years of his astonishingly full life. (Rubinstein, please note, now prefers to call himself "Arthur" in countries where that spelling is common, "Arturo" or "Arturo" elsewhere.)

The 86-year-old pianist's debut as an author, a long time coming, turns out to be worth the wait. As every devotee of the artist knows, Rubinstein spent, or mispent, a wild youth, sowing oats with both hands in classical prodigy life. He was obsessed by beautiful women and they evidently found him an irresistible package of talent, wit and joie de vivre.

Beginning with a 19-year-old girl aptly named Mania in his native town of Lodz, Poland, the artist went from flirtation to flirtation, from love to love, from affair to affair. In Warsaw, just 17, he found himself taken up by a wealthy family, the Harmanas. He fell in love with the daughter, though they were cousins, and she became a mistress and enchanted the son, who turned out to be, to Arthur's surprise, a homosexual. No wonder he found little time or inclination to practice scales: "I would easily get discouraged as I watched my fingers run up and down the keyboard, as though they were tearing teeth, there was no incentive to it." But beautiful women and the high life—what incentives they offered the poor but gifted Jewish boy from Lodz. He seized both.

Although musically this is not a notably illuminating book—Rubinstein's gifts are less analytical than instinctive and emotional—his fairly explosive wit is a joy. The author believes himself "the happiest person I have ever met," and his memoirs testify to that euphoria. Even in depressing or disreputable episodes (attempting suicide, visiting bordellos, sponging off friends), Rubinstein retains his charm.

But there are dark undercurrents to his story. Casals breaks up their friendship over Arthur's failure to repay a big loan ("We did not look at life with the same eyes," Rubinstein observes). He is a regular heartbreak kid; a young pianist whom he casually kissed a few times shows up at his Paris hotel with her bag, a

runaway, and pleads to with him ("...she put it off for the next day"). The composer P shows him pornography in the belief, he realizes with horror, other topic would link And he shamelessly to from everyone, as if at the bottom of his 5 francs and a from a motherly vend the Café de la Paix.

From the time at age 11 the violinist Joseph Ja him to play for Paderm instein had an envid friendship and patrons. R intimate with Challep Stravinsky, Dichterowski, Casals, Norma Musorgsky and Tsh everyone, in fact, who one in the pre-World city of artists.

And yet it was a pre existence, artistically and as well as financially, I tell it. His Paris day this, "Getting up late some studies, and after the summer theater Champs-Élysées, and I night. I had become pale, with hollow rings eyes." He rarely was piece to a finished at hit had to be improv performance. Fast know the end of the Rubinstein says he w further than this, his last book: the curial May, 1917, when he Europe for Buenos Al the war he began, aim to practice seriously a more mature view and career. He became clear he could be from one of the elite hand ly important pianists, tury, no longer did dropped notes fall piano in unseemly pile married. (It was "N years my wife and I encouraged me to wat and has showed such understanding of my a young years.")

As to how accurate t er's memory has bee be safest merely to own remark, apropos else's anecdote: "Even o half-true, it wa story."

Donal Henahan is critic for The New York Times.

## Arts Age

The Centre-France-1 gave a new production last's "Tales of Hoff 25, 27 and 30 at the Municipal Romain-Roif Paris suburb of Villie work will be staged ar ed by Jacques Dupont, by Paul Ethuin, and choreography by Pier Albert Lance will sing role. Marie Vento at Geay will sing the l haritone roles at diff formances, and Chist teau, Helene Garretti as Command will sing t three loves. Ghislain of the Paris Opéra l be Stella.

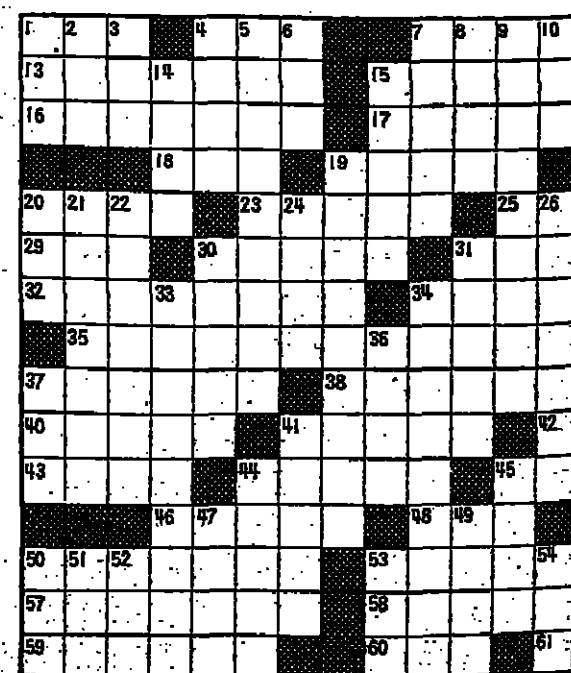
## CROSSWORD

ACROSS  
1 Kind of face  
4 Headlight setting  
7 Inevitable of 1958  
13 Sea off Australia  
15 Entertained  
16 White-sale time  
17 Compensation  
18 15 years before Hastings  
19 Language of settlers of Kent  
20 Kind of metal  
23 Heffer: Fr.  
25 Firemen's need  
29 River island  
30 "Jack Sprat could — fat"  
31 Presley  
32 Dignity  
34 Foreigners  
35 Famous nude  
37 Coconut meats  
38 Leased again  
40 Iphigenia in —  
41 Employer  
42 Miner's quest  
43 Medical prefix

DOWN  
11 Reign, in India  
12 Time period  
13 Beard of Scouts  
14 Twofold  
15 Annoys  
16 Pole time  
17 Alpine ridge  
18 Italian biologist  
19 Blustery corner-in  
20 Goddess of strife  
21 — Plains  
22 Newspaper items  
23 See red

44 Buffalo Bill and family  
45 Part of a church  
46 Danish island  
48 Even if, for short  
50 Difficult  
53 Treat like a V.I.P.  
57 Baltimore nine  
58 Enrolled  
59 Papyrus  
60 — of Aquarius  
61 Reply: Abbr.

15 Cape Cod  
19 Sumner  
20 In the  
21 Ventilate  
22 Place for  
24 Particle  
26 Tower at  
27 Saints at  
28 Kind of  
30 Miss Kat  
31 Gantry  
33 Seasonal  
34 Attract attention  
36 Weirde  
37 U. S. ag  
39 Rubber  
41 Things  
44 America  
45 Superlat  
47 Guthrie  
48 French  
50 Innkeeper  
51 Tame  
52 Onassis  
53 Lobster wear  
54 Meadow  
55 Gershwin  
56 Sulfur  
57 McKale



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